THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY
OFFICE, 76 FIFTH AVENUE,
(OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE).
C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy ..... 3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week) ..... 25 Cents.
Subscribers by Mail, (per year) ..... $10 00
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

# The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1870. NO. 168.

## FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

## WASHINGTON.

### The Texas Bill Passed in the Senate.

**The State will Probably be Admitted To-Day—The President's Proclamation of Ratification of Fifteenth Amendment to be Issued Immediately Afterwards—The San Domingo Treaty Discussion—The Bankers After the Funding Bill—The Income Tax Bill as Amended—Reply to General Sherman.**

**Special Dispatch to the Commercial.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29, 1870.

**The Texas Bill.**

The Texas bill got through the Senate without debate, but not without provoking some hard feeling among Senators. It came over from the House and was referred to the Judiciary committee on the eighteenth, since which time that committee has had but one meeting, and then only part of its members were present. The Senate had under debate the Georgia bill, and the case of General Ames, both from the committee, and its members thought there was no occasion for bringing in further business. Moreover, at the caucus of last week, there was talk about the Texas bill, but no one manifested a desire for immediate report. Mr. Trumbull, in response to inquiries yesterday, said the committee would take it up at the meeting on Thursday, and probably report it that day. But some Senators, and notably several of those who have delayed action on the Georgia question, suddenly got the notion that there was urgent haste for putting this Texas bill through forthwith, and accordingly Mr. Sherman to-day led off in a movement that resulted in taking it out of committee, when it was at once considered and passed. The question of getting at it produced a good deal of wrangling, in the course of which the Vice President had several occasions for enforcing a new rule cutting off debate under certain circumstances. Its operation took absack a number of Senators who didn't appear to relish the idea of being muzzled, and undertook to make a speech. The amendment made abruptly strikes out the proviso declaring the act shall not take effect on the original condition on which Texas was admitted, and to this the House will readily agree. Gen. Butler tried to get the bill up as soon as it reached that body, but the Democrats had control of the floor, and he could do nothing but get it referred to the Reconstruction Committee. They will report it in the morning, and put it through immediately.

**The San Domingo Treaty**

Question occupied the attention of the Senate for rather more than two hours to-day, speeches being made by Mr. Nye in favor and Mr. Patterson in opposition to ratification. Mr. Nye is for getting all the West India Islands, and spoke of them as holding the same relation to our country as the outposts of one army hold to the main body of troops. He avowed himself strongly for the Monroe doctrine, and called on the Foreign Relations Committee to come up to the line in defense and support. Mr. Patterson held the floor for less than half an hour, delivering a forcible and scholarly speech somewhat in the same line as that of Schurz a short time ago. Mr. Cassery will speak next and oppose ratification. The President has not yet advised the Senate of any extension in time for action, but the understanding among the members is that he has the consent of Baez for ratification at any time this spring. There is no telling, however, when a vote will be reached. The belief that the new Senators from Texas will support the treaty was one of the strong reasons behind the movement for the immediate admission of that State, and the indications are that Mr. Ames, from Mississippi, and the new Senators from Georgia will be brought in soon under the same belief. It may as well be understood at once that the President does not mean to be beaten on the issue of this treaty, raises, and he will carry his point if such a thing is possible.

**The Funding Bill.**

The national bank men are here in some force, and quite a delegation of them were today before the Ways and Means Committee. They were Hall, of Boston; Coombs, of New London; Calhoun, of New York; Coleman, of Troy; Judson and Tenli, of Syracuse; Clark, of Philadelphia; Norris, of Baltimore; Coyle and Huntington, of Washington, and Medill, Scammon and Pinkham, of Chicago. The Committee was in session two hours and a half, and heard a long argument from Charles R. Hall, President of the Boston National Bank, and a briefer one from Thomas Coleman, President of the First National Bank of Troy. Secretary Boutwell and Comptroller Hulburd were present, and the latter will probably reply in some form to the arguments advanced. The bank men want the Committee to take out of the funding bill the section making it compulsory on banks to take the proposed new bonds, and if it is not stricken out, they think the banks should have relief by a reduction of taxation. They are to have another hearing to-morrow, when Mr. Scammon, of Chicago, will speak for the West and Northwest. They have asked the Banking and Currency Committee to give them a hearing also, and for that purpose a special meeting on Thursday morning has been called by Mr. Garfield.

**The Proclamation Ready.**

The President has his proclamation announcing the ratification of the Fifteenth amendment all ready, and it is reported and generally believed he will sign and issue it as soon as he has approved the Texas bill, and it is therefore looked for to-morrow or next day. The story has been circulated that the announcement of ratification even at this date will bring the colored men of Connecticut into the field next week as voters, but talk to-day with Senators from that State does not sustain this conclusion, as the local laws have not been provided for this contingency. Congressmen from Missouri, however, say that the proper provision has been made in their State, and that if the proclamation comes out this week the colored men will vote in the city elections next Tuesday.

**The Income Tax.**

The income tax bill got out of the Finance Committee of the Senate to-day, with an amendment which provides that the present five per cent. rate on all incomes, salaries and dividends shall not be reduced after this spring, but also next spring, and after that the rate shall be reduced to three per cent. There isn't much probability that this bill can be got through, for if there is anything on which the members of the House are resolved, it is in getting rid of the income tax as soon as possible.

**Mr. Logan's Reply to Gen. Sherman.**

The notable thing in the House to-day was Mr. Logan's speech on Gen. Sherman. He claimed that the General of the Army had personally assailed him in the letter recently published. Whatever the country may think on that point, Mr. Logan is even with him now on the whole account, for no such speech as his has been delivered here for a long time. It held the House attention from first to last, and won for Mr. Logan hearty applause and congratulations.

WASHINGTON, March 29.

**THE DEATH OF GEN. THOMAS.**

The news of the death of General Thomas occasions intense sadness in army circles here. A general order announcing the death to the army was issued this afternoon. The President addressed a telegram of condolence to Mrs. Thomas at San Francisco. It is understood the remains will be taken to Troy, N. Y., for interment, and escorted from San Francisco by the officers of his staff.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day: John Allen, Postmaster, at Cleveland, O.; Melville Martin, Postmaster at Detroit, Mich.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: Allen Rutherford, Third Auditor of the Treasury; Jas. W. Mason, of Arkansas, Minister Resident and Consul General to Liberia; Jno. Hay, of Illinois, Secretary of Legation at Madrid; Peter J. Ralph, Supervising Inspector of Steamboats; Thomas Hunter, Samuel Guthrie, Supervising Inspector of Steamboats First District.

SECURITY OF LIFE ON STEAM VESSELS.

The bill to provide for the better security of life on board steam vessels and for other purposes, reported from the Senate Committee on Commerce, differs only in unimportant points from the draft of the bill recommended by the Treasury Department, of which a full abstract was given recently.

## LIMA, OHIO.

**Republican Nominations for City and Township Officers—Singular Sudden Deaths.**

**Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.**

LIMA, OHIO, March 29, 1870.

The Republicans held a large and enthusiastic meeting here to-night, and nominated the following city and township ticket. As there is dissatisfaction in the Democratic ranks it stands a fair chance of election. Auditor—J. Trustees—J. F. Cole, C.B. Calderm and J. D. Watt; Treasurer, J. H. Dague; Assessor, John McKibben; Council, A. A. Richmond, H. S. Strockett, F. Donovan, H. W. Lenna, Wm. Miller and J. S. Neal; Mayor, Richard Metheney; Marshal, S. Smith; Street Commissioner, Edgar Delong; City Solicitor, James Irvine; Recorder, C. H. Cowden; Constables, Samuel Smith and J. W. Bennett.

A young daughter of Dr. W. H. Harper, named Effie, aged twelve years, and a Mrs. O'Connor, died suddenly yesterday under similar singular circumstances. In each case they complained of severe headache, and before medical aid was obtained both died. They resided in different parts of the city.

## THOMAS.

### THE DEATH OF THE OLD HERO.

**Manifestations of Sorrow in Washington and Elsewhere—Characteristic Order of General Sherman.**

**Special Dispatch to the Commercial.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 29, 1870.

The word that Gen. Thomas died last night was received here early in the forenoon. It caused deep and unfeigned sorrow, and has been the subject of general conversation. Friends who knew him well, and officers and soldiers who served under him, talk of the old hero in his pain and tenderness, and strangers to him, men who knew him only by his grim and sturdy appearance, speak of him as though they had lost a near and dear associate. There was about fifty of the old officers in the city, beginning with Secretary Cox and going down through Senators Warner and Schurz to Garfield, Sheame, Negley, Coburn, Beatty, Ketchan, Shanks and others in high positions, and these will meet to-morrow to take suitable action in regard to his brave and precious memory. Gen. Sherman has issued a touching and characteristic order, and throughout army circles there are notable and beautiful signs of high regard and unselfish devotion. The great soldier was endeared to the people no less than to his old comrades in arms, and in some way this love and admiration will find expression honorable to the country he so nobly served, and our common humanity for whose interests he stood as such a loyal champion.

NASHVILLE, March 29.—A meeting will be held here to-morrow, to express public sorrow for the death of Gen. Geo. H. Thomas. The national flags on the Capitol and City Hall were hung at half mast in honor of the deceased.

CHICAGO, March 29.—Flags on all public and many private buildings are displayed at half-mast to-day, as a mark of respect to the late General Thomas. General Sheridan has called a meeting of officers and soldiers of the Army of the Cumberland and all other officers and soldiers in Chicago, for the purpose of holding such action as may seem proper to testify their respect for the memory of Gen. Thomas.

NEW YORK, March 29.—The flags were at half mast on many hotels to-day in respect to the memory of Gen. Thomas.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—For the past few weeks General Thomas enjoyed unusually good health. To-day about half-past one o'clock, while at his office head-quarters attending to business, he was stricken with apoplexy which resulted in his death at 3 o'clock. Assistant Adjutant General Kelton and staff are absent in Arizona. The command of the Department temporarily falls on Colonel Haugh, Assistant Adjutant General.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29.—The death of Gen. Thomas cast a gloom over the community. The Legislature adjourned after hearing adieus. The flags on the shipping, fortifications and principal buildings are at half mast. All the officers of the army will wear the badge of mourning for thirty days. The body will be embalmed and sent to Troy, N. Y., Monday next. A guard and six escort of ten men have been detailed to accompany the corpse.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—A general order from the headquarters of the army announces the death of General Thomas. It gives an account of his life and services, and says: The General has known General Thomas intimately since they sat as boys on the same bench, and the quality in him which he holds up for admiration and example to the officers of the army held to the main body of troops. He avowed himself strongly for the Monroe doctrine, and called on the Foreign Relations Committee to come up to the line in defense and support. Mr. Patterson held the floor for less than half an hour, delivering a forcible and scholarly speech somewhat in the same line as that of Schurz a short time ago. Mr. Cassery will speak next and oppose ratification. The President has not yet advised the Senate of any extension in time for action, but the understanding among the members is that he has the consent of Baez for ratification at any time this spring. There is no telling, however, when a vote will be reached. The belief that the new Senators from Texas will support the treaty was one of the strong reasons behind the movement for the immediate admission of that State, and the indications are that Mr. Ames, from Mississippi, and the new Senators from Georgia will be brought in soon under the same belief. It may as well be understood at once that the President does not mean to be beaten on the issue of this treaty, raises, and he will carry his point if such a thing is possible.

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## HARRISBURG.

### THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

**Its Progress Through the Senate—Ormsby Passenger Railway Bill Passed—Annexation of McClure Township Authorized—Supplements to the Monongahela Valley Railroads—A Batch of Local Bills Put Through—Gen. Pearson Appointed Major General of Eighteenth Division.**

**Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.**

HARRISBURG, PA., March 29, 1870.

**SENATE.**

**The Appropriation Bill.**

The Appropriation bill was considered. Mr. Graham moved to amend by appropriating five thousand dollars to St. Paul's Orphan Asylum, in the thousand to Pauvanati's Hospital, five thousand to Pittsburgh and Allegheny Orphan Asylum, five thousand to Home for Friendless in Allegheny, five thousand to County Home, Hollidaysburg, five thousand to Hospital, one thousand to Newsboys' Home, and three thousand to Pittsburgh Infirmary. Call of the House was defeated.

Mr. White moved an amendment giving two thousand dollars to the Johnstown Hospital. Lost.

Mr. Lowry moved an amendment giving the Marine Hospital at Erie fifty thousand dollars, saying it is a fit house for insane asylum. Carried.

Mr. Graham moved ten thousand dollars for the chapel for the Western Penitentiary. Carried.

The soldiers' orphans' section passed, with the provision for removal of children struck out.

**The Ormsby Passenger ailway.**

Mr. Howard called up the Pittsburgh and Canby Passenger Railway bill, and after striking out Second avenue and leaving the route to Connecte had it passed finally.

**McClure Township Annexed.**

The bill annexing part of McClure township, south of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway to Allegheny City, has passed both houses and was signed by the Governor.

EVENING.—The following senate bills were passed: Establishing public scales for weighing hay, straw, coal, lime, etc., in Sharpsburg; incorporating the Duquesne Savings Bank; incorporating the Germania Savings Bank, Pittsburgh; authorizing the National Board of Highland and Lincoln Sub-School District to settle indebtedness of Independent School District of Clinton township and borrow money.

The following House bills were passed: Changing Pittsburgh city elections to the first Tuesday in December; incorporating Edgewater borough, Allegheny county; incorporating the Life Insurance Company, of Pittsburgh; supplement to Public Parkact of Allegheny city.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

**Bills Passed.**

The following Senate bills were passed: Relating to West Elizabeth borough; prohibiting miners from jumping and riding on railway cars in the Commonwealth.

The bill incorporating the *Herald* Printing Company of Pittsburgh was called up. The bill had passed the Senate, but the gentleman standing for misrepresentation was negatived in the House Committee on Corporations. To-day it was called up by Mr. Lowry, and after remarks by him and Mr. Davis in its favor, was passed by an almost unanimous vote.

The rebel rail bill taking two millions from the Treasury passed first reading without a vote, it being understood that debate should occur on second reading.

**House Bills Passed.**

The following House bills were passed: Establishing a bridge across the Allegheny river at Shousetown; authorizing the Citizens Passenger Railway Company of Pittsburgh, to use steam as motive power, and extend powers; incorporating the Federal Insurance Company of Allegheny.

**Appointed Major General.**

The Governor to-day appointed Alfred L. Pearson, of Allegheny, to be Major General of the Eighteenth Division of the Uniformed Militia, composed of Allegheny, Armstrong, Indiana and Jefferson.

**Monongahela Valley Roads.**

Last night, too late to telegraph, Mr. Walton introduced in the House a supplement for the Monongahela Valley Railroad, fixing the number of officers and changing the time of the election to the first Tuesday in May. Passed. Also, authorizing the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company to borrow money in the treasury to facilitating the construction of the road. Passed. Also, incorporating the Printers' Dime Savings Bank, of Pittsburgh.

**A Broad Gauge Road Bill Stopped.**

Mr. Elliott moved a reconsideration of the vote passed yesterday in the same evening incorporating the Emporium and State Line Railroad, which he said allowed a broad gauge road from one end of the State to the other. Agreed to, and the bill recommitted.

**Correction.**

A list of yeas and nays inserted in a Pittsburgh daily, copied from a Harrisburg paper, was a typographical blunder on the part of the printer in setting up the list here, as an alphabetical examination will at once make manifest to those familiar with such lists. The true vote on the motion on Friday for the previous question was:

| YEAS. | | |
|---|---|---|
| Beck, | Findlay, | Nagle, |
| Brodhead, | Hemmer, | Quigley, |
| Connell, | Lowry, | Purman, |
| Davis, | McIlvaine, | Turner, |
| Duncan. | Miller, | Wallace. |
| | NAYS. | |
| Allen, | Mumma, | Watt, |
| Billingfelt, | Overdorff, | White, |
| Buckalew, | Warfel, | Wilson. |
| Graham. | | |

Messrs. Brooke, Howard, Rutan and others refused to vote for the reasons assigned in the article quoted.

## CONGRESS.

### REDUCTION OF THE INCOME TAX.

**Protection of Life on Steam Vessels—Bill to Prevent and Punish Election Frauds—Texas Admission Bill Passed by the Senate, &c., &c.**

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1870.

**SENATE.**

MR. CHANDLER, from the Committee on commerce, reported a bill to provide for the better security of life on board steam vessels.

MR. CONKLING introduced a bill to prevent and punish election frauds. Referred to the committee on Judiciary.

MR. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported a substitute for the House joint resolution declaratory of the intention of the law relating to the income tax, which shall continue in force through the entire year 1870, and so much of said taxes as are not paid or payable during said year be collected and paid during 1871.

SEC. 2. That after the year 1870 there shall be levied and collected a tax of three per cent. per annum on the several incomes, dividends and salaries described in the preceding section of this joint resolution, and in the mode and manner therein before provided by law.

The morning hour expired, and the Chair announced the committee report in the case of Gen. Ames to be the business in order.

MR. SHERMAN moved to suspend the present and all prior orders for the purpose of taking up the resolution to discharge the Judiciary Committee from further consideration of the Texas bill.

Pending this motion, during which MR. TRUMBULL characterized the motion as a gross act of discourtesy toward the Judiciary Committee, for which there was neither justification nor necessity,

MR. SHERMAN said he had not intended to cast any reproach upon the Committee or their labors had been most onerous, and the Committee was universally recognized as among the ablest of the Committees of Congress; but the political and national necessities of the case were such that he was not to be deterred from his duty by a mere question of right. He was clearly of the opinion that after the Texas bill should be acted upon at once, in the regular order of business, the completion of the Fifteenth Amendment might be made, and that great question forever settled.

MR. TRUMBULL said in reply that the Senate or not only undertook to determine in what manner it should exercise its powers, but to enact its business, but assumed to speak for the majority of the Senate. Had the Senator candidly said that the Republican Caucus had indicate the feeling of the majority upon the question, and he (Trumbull), in the minority, though the senator might, now a vote would be reached in the morning motion. That Senator had explained his object to be to secure a proclamation of the Fifteenth amendment, but if he and Illinois had known that fact he would have him Trumbull, the proclamation would have been made days ago. He did not know how the action of Texas on that amendment could be more effective than Georgia. He would gladly welcome Senators from both States.

MR. SHERMAN replied that in readsing the motion, the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee was endeavored to dictate to the Senate its order of business. He had no such thing in the Senator that he had canvassed the Senate through the pass and had taken the hungling, which showed that a majority were anxious to take up the Texas bill, and to get rid of the Georgia bill and Gen. Ames's case was desirable, the admission of Texas afforded the most rapid means of accomplishing that end. Due to-will. The official announcement of the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, it was impossible to reach the vote on the subject, and he (Sherman) had hoped that all would around him might see but a dozen prepared speeches set to be delivered.

After further debate the MR. SHERMAN'S motion were finally carried, the part to postpone present and prior orders being carried by 29 to the second, to discharge the Judiciary Committee from consideration of the bill, yeas 29, nays 9.

The bill was then taken up and read. On motion of MR. SHERMAN, it was amended that the act shall not affect in any manner the civil rights and qualifications of any citizen of State of Texas was annexed and admitted as a State into the Union. The bill was then passed without division by a party vote of 31 to 11, nays 11.

At 4 o'clock the Senate went into executive session. The doors were reopened at 5:15.

MR. MORRILL of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported with amendments the general deficiency appropriation bill.

Pending its consideration the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MR. FAINE, from the Election Committee, reported adversely on the claim of Mr. Segar, Representative at large from Virginia, and gave notice that he would call it up hereafter for action.

MR. CESSNA made a report in the contested election case from Fifth Congressional district of Pennsylvania, with a resolution that John Keading, the sitting member, is not entitled to a seat, and that Gen. Garfield, of N. Taylor is.

MR. MARSHALL presented a minority report with opposite conclusions.

MR. CESSNA gave notice that he would call up the latter on Tuesday next.

MR. SCHENCK gave notice that he would move to close the general debate on the tariff bill to-morrow, and then might move to postpone consideration for the five classes till next Tuesday.

MR. LOGAN, rising to a personal explanation, gave notice in criticism of Gen. Sherman's letter to Senator Wilson in regard to the bill for the reorganization of the army, that he would that the bill had been submitted to Gen. Sherman and the Secretary of War before it was presented to the House, and the changes suggested by those officers had been made.

On motion of MR. SCHENCK it was ordered that all general debate on the tariff bill close to-morrow at one hour and a half after the House goes into committee.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, in the chair, on the tariff bill, and was addressed by MR. MARSHALL, in favor of a duty on Wool, and MORRIS, against protective tariffs and in favor of free trade.

A recess was then taken.

EVENING SESSION.

MR. WILKINSON, from a part of the committee in opposition to the high and protective tariff system, submitted a minority report. A general discussion occurred between himself and Messrs. CAKE, PETERS, JOHNSON and CLEVELAND, in which Mr. Allison declared being a free trader, and declared in favor of such moderate tariff duties as would be sufficiently protective to American industry, would not impose burdens upon the people.

MR. WILKINSON, resuming his speech, declared himself for a tariff under which the large amount of necessary revenue would be collected. All such duties were incidentally protective. The only true object of a tariff was to raise revenue, and he did not believe that Congress had a right to impose a tariff for any other purpose. He ridiculed the idea of the agricultural interests being benefited to any appreciable extent by the manufacturing centers, and ventured the assertion that the farm produce of the district of his friend from Iowa (Allison) was more than could be consumed by all the persons engaged in manufactures in the country. After further debate the House adjourned.

## CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, March 29, 1870.

**THE ELEVATOR AND RAILWAY MONOPOLY.**

The Iowa elevator in this city, owned by Sprunance, Preston & Co., has a track running to a point within a few feet of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, but the officers of that company refused, and still refuse, to allow a connection to be made with them, notwithstanding forty cents per ton is the price now standing for transportation of grain. The proprietors of the elevator, a few days since, advertised that they would receive grain for storage at the rate mentioned, and hold it for twenty days, and one-half cent for each ten days thereafter, these rates being one-half those prevailing in Albany. To meet expected consignments of grain they made arrangements to receive it at the nearest point to their elevator, and have it conveyed in wagons to the warehouse. On Saturday five car loads of corn arrived on the Illinois Central Railway consigned to them, and on Monday two cars more. The railway people refused to receive it to them, and the grain was sent into another elevator. The officers of the road claim that they are acting under instructions from the Board of Directors, although they know it to be in clear violation of the law of the State and a decision of the Supreme Court. This action of the Northwestern Railway excites much indignation in the Board of Trade, and was the general topic of conversation to-day. No action will be taken by the Board until after the election of officers, which will take place next Monday, when the offices will be filled by men who will make war on this dangerous assumption of power by roads. In the meantime the consignments of grain will continue to be made to the Iowa elevator from all parts of the country, and every refusal on the part of the Northwestern or any other railroad company to do so will be published and prosecuted to the extent of the law.

ORATION BY GOV. PALMER.

Gov. Palmer has accepted an invitation to deliver the oration of the next annual meeting of the Army of the Cumberland, to be held in Cleveland next autumn.

MINNESOTA REPUDIATION.

A special to the *Tribune* says the St. Paul *Press* this morning publishes correspondence between Allen W. Ludden, of New York, a holder of a portion of the repudiated Minnesota State railroad bonds, and Hon. B. F. Butler. Meloille says in a letter that, as Minnesota is rich and won't pay, and won't arbitrate, and won't consent to be sued by the bondholders, there is but one other way—have her sued by another State of the Union. He asks Gen. Butler if Massachusetts, for the honor of the whole American people, will accept a respectable amount of the bonds for some charitable institution, and make an example of this great Northwestern Republic. If she will, he says he thinks he can procure the gift to be made for that purpose. Gen. Butler replies that Massachusetts don't want any of the bonds amounting to one hundred thousand dollars or over for the support of her State institutions, and undertake to collect them by suing.

## MANSFIELD, OHIO.

**The Lunsford Murder Case—Railroad Matters.**

**Special Dispatch to the Commercial.**

MANSFIELD, OHIO, March 29, 1870.

There will be no special grand jury ordered in the case of A. L. Robinson to try an indictment for the murder of Mary J. Lunsford. The case will not come up for trial till the August term.

A meeting was held here to-day in the interest of the Toledo and Mansfield Railroad. A committee was appointed to solicit the immediate passage of the Griffith bill through the Legislature, providing for the voting of a tax for railroad purposes.

## THE OMNIBUS RAILWAY BILL

### Valuable Internal Improvements.

### Remarks in the State Senate by Hon. Andrew A. Purman.

MR. SPEAKER—It has been well said by the Senator from Columbia (Mr. Buckalew) and by the Senator from Indiana (Mr. White) that this bill, authorizing the construction of the several railways mentioned therein, involves a question of vast importance to the people of Pennsylvania; important because it involves the question of the constitutional power of the Legislature to pass the same, and the exercise of a discretion touching the taxation of the people. It is true, that every question which involves the extent of the authority of the Legislature to make laws, or the taxation of the people, demands the careful consideration of each member of the Legislature.

And each must judge for himself of the fitness of the proposed legislation to secure the best interests of the people. And in the authority of this body to make the proposed law.

The bill under consideration has been assailed by its opponents on two grounds.

First, That we have no constitutional power to substitute the companies for the State named in this act for those now in the hands of the commissioners of the Sinking Fund; and

Secondly, That if we have the power we ought not, as the representatives of the people and guardians of their interests, to exercise it in such a case.

The first position assumed by the enemies of this bill is a grave one, and if correct clearly it ought not to be passed. But, sir, this position is incorrect, and I propose in this discussion and in the examination of this bill to prove to the Senate and to the country, by both reason and authority, that we have the power to pass it, and that it is my duty to vote for it, and that we ought to pass it. A brief examination of the constitutional amendment of 1857, relating to the sinking fund, of the objects and intent of the bill, will show that it is developed, rich and blessings to the people which will follow its consummation and faithful execution, will readily lead to the conclusion the proposition is constitutional limitation, and the wisdom and statesmanship of the measure.

The first section of the bill authorizes the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo Railway Company, and the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo Railway, and the Erie and Allegheny Railway, to borrow on their respective franchises, and upon all their property and rights, and to issue bonds therefor, to the amount of one million five hundred thousand dollars each, and the interest which shall fall due on the bonds of the said companies, to the Commonwealth, is to be guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad until the roads are open for traffic.

And there can be no delivery of the bonds by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund under this act, until a contract for the construction of the roads shall be entered into and bonds and stock paid to Waynesburg. In Greene county, to which the sum with responsible parties, and no absolute guarantee of the completion of the same within the time specified in the act. And until one-half of the railroad is graded and ready for the iron. Thus it will be seen that the bonds will not be issued by the Commissioners until all its provisions are complied with and its guarantees made good.

Before the passage of the Constitution of the State declares, in relation to the payment of the debt, in section seventeen, article nine, that the Legislature shall create a sinking fund, which shall be sufficient to pay the accruing interest on the debt, and the debt itself, within thirty-five years from the time of the creation thereof. And shall appropriate to the payment of the debt and interest thereon all the proceeds of the sale of the public works, and the bonds to be surrendered by the commissioners of the sinking fund on account of the debt.

The three and one-half millions of the Allegheny Valley Railroad bonds, which the Commonwealth now holds, and which is to be applied to the payment of the debt, and the three Virginia and Charleston, the Clearfield and Bellsbo, and the Jersey Shore and Allegheny Railways, to the amount of three and one-half millions of works, and of which these bonds are the evidence.

And it is true that the public debt is not redeemable at present, but it seems to me that the constitution *per se* places this money into the sinking fund.

Here, then, we have given the objects, the powers, the purposes and the scope of this bill, and the manner in which it is to be executed, which is said to furnish this legislation.

Now, sir, I will have a seaboard and gulf connection, traversing the South, delivering the manufactured goods of the North directly to the consumer, and bringing back loads of rice, cotton, sugar, molasses, tobacco, and every other product of the Southern and Southwestern people may demand.

Now, Mr. Speaker, in conclusion, let me say that the people of Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Washington, Fayette and Greene, with their enterprising, wealthy and powerful population, combined as a mere tail to a kite, is so strange and so inaccountable that I confess it is hard to suppose that an experienced statesman would be so blind as to be misled thereon.

But, sir, we find that the fiercest attacks upon this bill come from those members of this Legislature who have, which enjoyed for many years the public improvements of the State, made from the taxes levied from the people of the whole State. They were developed by the labor and capital from all parts of the State, honor to represent, among others, and very much of their present wealth is due to the sales of the subdivision of one security for another, when we do not take a dollar out of the treasury.

Hoping that the best results will follow the consummation of this enterprise, and believing that I am not only serving my immediate constituents, but the best interests of the whole State when viewed in every situation, I shall vote for this bill.

## ELMIRA, N. Y.

**Damages by the Late Storm—Serious Accidents on the Erie Railroad—Several Persons Injured, Three Fatally.**

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 29.—The storm of Sunday caused much havoc in this portion of the State. At a point near Chemung, on the Erie Railroad, a portion of the road was undermined by water, and the track displaced. The express train leaving New York yesterday ran off the track there. The baggage, mail and smoking cars were thrown down an embankment. The passengers injured beyond a few bruises. The train was detained for about four hours. Engineer Hyatt is reported, and this morning trains were running regularly. The destruction to property in this and other portions of the county, at different points in the interior is reported unparalleled. An accident occurred early this morning on train No. 3 on the Erie Railroad, some two miles east of Wellsburg. A broken rail threw the engine from the track. The engine, tender, baggage car and two forward coaches, which were sleeping cars, passed over safely. The cars which ran off went down an embankment and were badly wrecked. The smoking car was occupied by emigrants bound for Rochester, Buffalo and points beyond. Fifty or more persons in other cars were also injured, and a number killed. The injured were brought to the American Hotel in this city, where they are receiving every attention. Among the injured are Mrs. Theresa Frank, of Binghamton, concussion of the spine and fractured ribs, serious but favorable. Mr. and Mrs. Shadgee were on their way from New York to San Francisco; Mrs. Jones, of 85 Eighth avenue, New York, is badly injured; she had a child in her arms sixteen months old, who was also fatally injured by being suddenly dashed against the side of the car. Mrs. Miller, one of the emigrants in the smoking car, sustained fatal internal injuries. Thomas Frank, another emigrant, had an arm broken. P. Frank is injured in the back. Catherine Brest was injured seriously about the head, and others sustained injuries more or less serious. The broken rail was caused by frost.

## ST. LOUIS.

**Election of Directors of the Pacific Railroad—Kansas Pacific Completed to Kit Carson.**

ST. LOUIS, March 29.—The Directory of the Pacific Railroad to-day elected Hudson E. Bridge President, and recalled Thos. McKissock as General Superintendent.

The Kansas Pacific Railroad Company is completed to Kit Carson, eighty-four miles west of Sheridan, and four hundred and eighty-seven miles from the Missouri River, and will be pushed rapidly to Denver, which point will be reached only in the fall. A telegraph line is being built in advance of the track, and will reach Denver next month. A meeting of the stockholders of the Kansas Pacific will be held at Lawrence, Kansas, next week, at which the annual report of the President will be presented.

**Distressing Accident at Crestline.**

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESTLINE, OHIO, March 27, 1870.

A distressing accident occurred here this afternoon. A little girl about four years old, named Effie Gray, daughter of Mrs. Ellen Gray, fell into a washboiler of hot water, which her mother had placed on the floor, and before she could be extricated was so seriously scalded that her life is despaired of. Dexter Gray, the little girl's father, was burned to death some months ago at Upper Sandusky, by the explosion of a burning coal oil lamp, which he was endeavoring to carry out of his house.

**City of Richmond.**

The great amber brand that is attracting so much attention among flour dealers, is sold only by Jenkins & Bro., of the Checkered Front. See their advertisement on this page.

## SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

## EUROPE.

### BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

**Napoleon Orders Prince Pierre Bonaparte and Family to Leave France—Bill for Preservation of Order in Ireland Before the House of Lords—Debate on the Land Bill in the Commons—Conspirators Arrested in Paris—Banquet to the Queen of the Netherlands in London, &c., &c.**

**Pierre Bonaparte Ordered to Leave France.**

The journals to-day again announce that the Emperor has requested Prince Pierre Bonaparte to leave the country. It is reported that he will go to America.

PARIS, March 29,—It is reported that the Emperor has commanded Prince Bonaparte and his family to leave France.

**Parliament.**

LONDON, March 29.—In the House of Lords last evening the bill for the protection of life and property in Ireland, already passed the Commons, was read the first time. Other business unimportant.

In the Commons the Marquis of Hartington, Postmaster General, in reply to a question of Mr. Ogilvy, said owing to the recent reduction in trans-Atlantic postage, steamers heretofore carrying the European mails had now refused freight, consequently contracts had been made with German and other lines. Discontent with the present system had been officially made known to the notice of the American Postmaster General.

The House then went into Committee on the Irish land bill. A motion to adjourn the debate a week was negatived. Mr. Needham moved the continuation of the Ulster custom for compensating outgoing tenants.

Mr. Gladstone opposed the amendment. After a tedious and scattering debate the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Samuelson moved to extend the Ulster custom throughout the kingdom. Mr. Gladstone opposed this also, as did the Attorney General

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1870.

THE Funding Bill is likely to fare badly in the House of Representatives. It has no prospect of passing as it came from the Senate, it being as good as settled that the clause obnoxious to the National banks is dead. When the bill has been trimmed down and smoothed up, the House will very likely cast it aside altogether.

THE report which places the Hon. NOAH H. DAVIS, of New York, in Gen. GRANT'S Cabinet, as Attorney General, is not an improbable one. Of a recasting of the Cabinet, with a view to a more vigorous foreign policy, there appears to be a strong probability; and we are sure that Judge DAVIS would prove a creditable selection. All accounts from Washington agree that Gen. GRANT is preparing for a more pronounced policy and vigorous action in more than one respect.

THE Harrisburg *Topic* says "there is no present prospect that any law will be passed regulating the emoluments and the mode of electing State Treasurer." Appearances for some time past have favored such a conclusion. We say this with a feeling of shame and indignation, in which we are entirely certain the people will share. We wish to say to the Legislature that the people will not consent to be trifled with concerning this question. Having clearly indicated their wishes, they expect some attention will be paid to them. That there should be a difference of views about the best way to treat the subject, is not surprising. Those agreeing as to the end should find a way they can travel together to reach it. It will be no excuse for this or that Senator or Member that he stuck to his way, and in that manner manifested his devotion to reform. Men agreeing on the main principle should get together; at least make an effort to do so. We hope to hear that the *Topic* is mistaken—that the repossible majority in the Legislature have reconciled their differences, and agreed on a measure of reform concerning the public money and the Treasury question.

FREEMAN that he was too radical for the then policy of the Government, and rather that there should be a division in the cabinet councils of the nation, Mr. CAMERON, it will be remembered, declined his portfolio as War Minister, but recommended, as the same time, as I have been assured, since I came here, that the Hon. E. M. STANTON be appointed his successor. Mr. STANTON was appointed on the recommendation, as I am informed, and the country has had no occasion to regret it, that the recommendation was given or the appointment made.

The above is taken from a Washington letter to the "organ." There is not a word of truth in it. CAMERON was summarily dismissed by Mr. LINCOLN from his Cabinet, and it is not true that CAMERON had anything to do with Mr. STANTON'S appointment. Mr. CHASE and some others, moved to pity by CAMERON'S appeals, manufactured a correspondence, which the public has seen, to make it appear that he resigned. Mr. CHASE will not deny this. CAMERON does not pretend to do so. He procures the publication of utterly false statements, like the above, in the hope of keeping up the delusion that he resigned and was not expelled. Senator WILSON, who was betrayed into believing and uttering the falsehood that CAMERON resigned, knows better now. Mr. CHASE knows better. Col. FORNEY knows better. All these gentlemen and others besides are fully knowing to the fact that Mr. LINCOLN wrote CAMERON a letter summarily dismissing him from the Cabinet, and that to break his fall a correspondence was manufactured and published, making it appear that he resigned from the Cabinet. If this statement is not correct, let Col. FORNEY deny it; or let any one by CAMERON'S authority do so. If proof is not then forthcoming, they will have the advantage of being believed, and CAMERON will be sustained.

### OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

*Harpers' Magazine* for March contained a paper addressed by GEN. ADAM BADEAU, of Gen. GRANT'S staff, to the editor of *Macmillan's Magazine*, on "Our Relations with England," which has elicited some very significant responses from the press of Great Britain. Gen. BADEAU, it will be recollected, invoked kindness and forbearance in the adjustment of the Alabama claims, which he asserted was the feeling in the United States. The London *Examiner* of March 12th responds to this sentiment as timely, and commends his paper to popular perusal, as a paper written with perfect clearness, candor and in the best possible taste, adding that, except to the lovers of mischief for mischief's sake, it cannot prove acceptable. "*No English statesman*," adds the *Examiner*, "*worthy of the name is even suspected among us of desiring to see a state of uncertainty prolonged, or of dreaming we will not say that national, but we will say that even party interests can be promoted by the continuance of international uncertainty.*"

The Liverpool *Daily Post* is even more explicit, quoting General BADEAU himself, and indorsing his statements, saying that while there is nothing new in the General's article, it is unusual to find so many sides of the question from one pen. The *Post* concludes with the editor of *Macmillan*, who calls the declaration authoritative as well as conciliatory, and admits that General BADEAU himself has had opportunities of knowing how sincerely friendly sentiments are held by the President and his Cabinet. The disposition of the English people towards the combatants in the civil war, adds the *Post*, is only of historical interest.

General Badeau fully admits that no popular demonstration could be got up against the North, while there were great manifestations in favor of it, which have actually prevented Lord Palmerston from declaring in favor of the Confederates, and of the Prince Consort, and afterward the Queen, adhered to the Northern side throughout. On the question which still remains for settlement, *Mrs. Beecher Stowe's testimony, and our own experience, is of a very much more appropriate to the circumstances, than those which found expression in Lord Palmerston's recent "unanswerable" memorandum.* We ourselves always subject to misrepresentation by parties in public affairs. They more frequently have to be laid aside as practically irrelevant than answered. And that is what will happen one day with Lord Clarendon's "masterly" despatch, which is not to blame in reference to the Alabama.

The *Post* confirms Gen. BADEAU'S assertion that when a debate seemed to be impending last July prominent members of Parliament were prepared to take advanced ground in favor of the accountability of England for the devastations of the *Alabama*, and adds:

"Without hesitation we say that this would have been the manifest course, and that the Ministry relied on a statement that Englishmen will refuse to be enraptured; but the time for such a statement has passed and gone for our conduct in the Alabama affair will be seen to be more and more indefensible. The opinion of Mr. Gladstone, who was 'proud enough and great enough' to entertain the question of having declared that the South had created a nation."

### GEORGE H. THOMAS.

The death of General THOMAS will produce a profound impression throughout the country. Taken all-in-all, his was the grandest character developed by the war. In many respects, General GEORGE H. THOMAS was really a great man. Slow to action he was faithful in everything, and his judgment when once made up was as nearly perfect as that of man is ever likely to be. He possessed many of the characteristics of WASHINGTON. Ordinarily mild, and even gentle as woman, on great occasions, as at Chickamauga, he was terrible. On that occasion he has been described as a being of terrific grandeur with his broad shoulders, seemingly grown into immense proportions, firmly set against the mountains; animating others with something like superhuman energy, while his own superhuman will fighting five to one, thus staying the tide of battle and turning what otherwise was nothing but disaster into a substantial victory. His patriotism was of the genuine stamp. He was capable of great deeds, and was ever ready for any duty his country required. His modesty was proverbial, and his chief ambition to perform his part well. From the first moment down to the end of the rebellion, though a Virginian by birth, he stood by the Government, and few did more to save it from overthrow. His course stood the test of the severest scrutiny: his services the more they were examined strengthened the admiration of his countrymen. By his soldiers he was loved as a father, by which endearing title he was quite generally known among his own command. Thousands there are, scattered all over the country, who will hear of his death with genuine grief and a sense of personal affliction. Those who knew him best loved him most. The association of his name with the Presidency was the necessary result of a true appreciation of his character, his fitness for the high station and his great deserts. Grand as his career had been in military life they are not few who predicted for him a career no less so in civil affairs. Had he lived, he would almost necessarily have been a Presidential candidate, for which, however, it is believed he had no aspirations.

General THOMAS died in the fifty-fourth year of his age, having been born in Southampton county, Va., July 31, 1816. Having graduated from West Point, he served in Florida and the Mexican war. At Fort Brown, Monterey and Buena Vista he won honors. Subsequently he served in Florida and California. In 1861 he was promoted to be Colonel of the Fifth Cavalry, and ordered to report to Gen. PATTERSON, commanding the Department of Pennsylvania. Soon after he was appointed Brigadier General of the volunteers. He won a decisive battle over the rebels at Mill Spring, January 19, 1862. In March he arrived with his division in Nashville; in April of the same year he was appointed Major General of volunteers and to command the right wing of the army of BUELL, whom he was soon after ordered to supercede. From this time dated his eventful career. He succeeded ROSECRANS after his failure at Chickamauga, a dark and trying period of the war. He fought the decisive battle of Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, closing with the great and decisive victory over Hood at Nashville. The events of his career from the time he succeeded ROSECRANS down to this decisive event, and since, are so fresh in the public mind that they need not be repeated. He was a Major General in the regular army when he died.

General THOMAS grew under the severe tuition of the war of the rebellion. He developed slowly, perhaps, but grandly. He truly deserved the plaudits of his countrymen, and was entirely worthy of their hopes and expectations. His death is a real loss. As such will it be felt, and all the more as his services are studied as a part of our history, and his character as among the most truly noble our country has ever produced.

## OUR TEAS.

### Chicago Aspiring to be the Center of the Trade.

### TEA TRADE IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, which for some years past has been regarded as the great grain mart of the West, is, now that the Pacific Railroad is opened, aspiring for the tea trade as well. Several editorials have appeared in the papers of that city on this phase of commerce, and a writer in Monday's *Tribune* assumes that teas can be sold cheaper in that city, by direct importations from China and Japan, *via* San Francisco, than if bought of or through New York importers. The writer says it is imperative that the merchants of that city should be actual importers into San Francisco, and in immediate correspondence with commission buyers in China instead of through the agency of middle men in New York or San Francisco, whose commissions and charges are so great that dealers cannot experience any material advantages over the old course of trade. He appears to be thoroughly conversant with his subject, and goes into details of the growing, gathering, preparing and packing, which it is unnecessary here to rehearse. He says there are but four large American firms engaged in the purchase and shipment of teas from China and Japan, and they have their head houses in Hong Kong, with branches at the tea ports, which are Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hancow, in China, and Yokohama in Japan. Attached to these branches are tea tasters, who decide how near to the required quality and tastes are the grades offered to them of the crop of the season, most of the orders for the teas being in the hands of the foreign buyers in China by the first of May, and these, if the credited instructions are satisfactory, are given to the branch house at the port to which the required kind of tea comes, as the different classes of tea are brought from the producing districts to any of the four ports mentioned, and the mode of purchase is the same at all. Teas are not brought to the ports by the growers, being bought throughout the country districts by dealers, who take them to the ports in "chops," which are boat-loads of about six hundred chests, all of the same quality. Orders, carefully detailed, can be sent to Hong Kong by Pacific steamer of May 1, arriving there June 4, and if Foochow or Canton teas are wanted, can leave Hong Kong by steamer of July 2, arriving in San Francisco about August 18, and be delivered in Chicago into the warehouses of the merchants by the first of September, providing that the Pacific Railroad can transport it in the usual time.

The writer suggests that the Chicago merchants unite in importing in one lot their own teas, and they can defy New York to compete with them in prices of equal qualities. A prompt unity of action will enable the merchants to lay down a stock of this year's crop in time for the fall trade. The same arrangement, adds the writer, can be made for silks, and to include the profitable importation, direct to Chicago, of all the other valuable products of Asia, including silks, drugs and spices.

UTAH is not only plagued with locusts, but with an insect called the "elephant beetle." A medical person who has studied the natural history of Salt Lake recently, saw myriads of them covering the earth with their shining, brown-black bodies, and destroying everything which they met in their path. Every small animals, he was informed by the ill-fated residents, did not escape the voracity of these hordes. Their bodies were crowded upon and wounded cruelly with the powerful antennæ until they fell down exhausted by their struggles and were killed, when they were fastened upon by thousands and devoured. The entire carcass of a sheep was eaten and the bones picked clean in three or four minutes, and it is said that a dozen of the gaudy insects up by them in a quarter of an hour. So ferocious are these giant beetles that mothers are afraid to let their children go out of the house unattended by grown persons. In their frequent bloody contests, the wounded are devoured on the instant.

### Spots on the Sun.

The Washington *Republican* says that the astronomers are just now turning their glasses in the direction of the sun, that luminary having lately broken out in a perfect rash of spots, some of them of enormous size. No less than eight groups of spots are visible, and of these groups four are to be seen in the sun's Northern hemisphere, two in the equatorial region, and two in his Southern hemisphere. The largest single spot covers a superficial area of not less than one thousand four hundred and fifty-eight millions of square miles, or seven times the superficies of the terraqueous globe. The Northern hemisphere of the sun presented on the 9th of February a most remarkable thicket series of six groups of spots, parallel with his equator, each group separated by about the average distance from the group next in order, and the whole forming a chain or apparently connected phenomena not less than four hundred thousand miles in length. It is thought that these phenomena may be followed by some such remarkable auroral displays as were noticed in 1858, seeing that these displays seem to depend unfrequently dependent upon the appearance of these spots upon the sun.

THE great Humboldt salt mine near Austin, Nevada, is described by a California paper as looking like a lake frozen over. The salt is as hard and as nearly pure as ice. Well defined particles which are condensed from vapors arising from beneath, and which cover the crystalline surface to the depth of perhaps one eighth of an inch, it would make an excellent skating rink at all times of the year, except on the very unfrequent occasions when it is covered with water. The expanse of crystallized salt is no less than twenty miles in length and twelve in width, without a break or flaw for the greater portion of its extent. The stratum of solid salt is about six or seven inches thick, under which comes a layer of slushy, sluggish-looking mud, about two feet thick, and under this again another stratum of solid salt as transparent as glass, and which the depth has been found in some parts to be six feet. In summer the salt is a pearly pink, rendered so by floating in the light of an almost tropical sun, presents a brilliant appearance. The frosty covering and solid salt is as white as the snow, while the crystalline portion, when exposed, reflects dazzling prismatic colors. This immense deposit is remarkably pure, being ninety-five per cent. of salt and five per cent. of soda—which is purer than what we commonly use for our tables.

FOR soundness on religion, commend us to the New York *Herald*. For instance, the following taken from an editorial in the last Sunday's issue: "After all, this Roman Catholic but revealing on a large scale what all the world has seen in religious circles. Witness the Church questions in Great Britain. Witness the Bible difficulty in the schools of Great Britain and America. It is a sad fact that in this nineteenth century, and in spite of all our progress, narrow-mindedness should be the dominant character trait of all religious bodies from that of Rome downward. Essentials are overlooked. Non-essentials are deemed all important. Further and further do we wander from the sermon on the Mount. More and more do we lose sight of the Master. Galilee and Christ and Calvary are no longer in men's hearts. Creeds, already too long, are being lengthened. Dogmas, already too numerous, are being multiplied. It is our consolation that in all the Government we have founded, and that the vision of a universal Church becomes brighter, clearer, grander and more glorious. Churchmen stand still; but the world moves on, and the future is full of promise."

COMMISSIONER DELANO in his recent letter on the subject of deducting the interest on mortgages on homesteads, does not appear to be fully confirmed in his decision, but manifests a disposition to be "open to conviction," or at all events would be glad to see the statute amended so as to remove the objections to future so generally complained of. He says: "I have not failed to see certain strong equities in favor of allowing this deduction. I have never before given the question a personal examination, as the ruling, as already stated, is an old decision of the office, although from the present Commissioner's point of view no law has been somewhat disregarded by assessors. If upon further consideration I shall be convinced it is wrong, I shall willingly reserve it. I have been informed that a resolution either has been introduced in Congress or is about to be, for the purpose of amending the statute upon this point. Such a resolution would meet my hearty approval.

THE Washington correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce*, referring to the prospect of the Tariff bill, says: "There will be a tremendous effort to pass it. Failing in that no two members of the first offstart, the committee will introduce as they go along a substitute of paragraphs in the nature of a reduction, and endeavor to worry it through in that way. If that fails, then the bill will go back to the committee and get behind the tax bill. In that case it will fall entirely unless the session be prolonged or the tax bill when passed proves very unsatisfactory. Most solicitude is felt on account of the earnest appeals of the administration to keep up both internal tax and tariff for another year as high as the country will bear them."

A FIRM in York, England, several years since, undertook to make a twenty-five inch telescope, something astronomy has never accomplished. It is now nearly completed. The tube, including the two sections of package, is thirty-two feet, and its diameter at the object end twenty-seven inches, and where largest thirty-four. The weight of the whole instrument is nine tons. The object glass will have a clear aperture of twenty-five inches nearly, and its focal length is twenty-nine feet. The full illuminating power of this telescope is nearly three times that of the telescopes of Harvard College Observatory and at Pulkowa, St. Petersburg.

THE Easton *Shoreman* (Md.) tells a tale which if true, is wonderful, to wit: "Elizabeth Conroy, of Tyaskin district, Somerset county, Md., was born a mute, and was never known to utter a syllable until Saturday, on which day, our informant states, she was fifty years old. She had been confined to a bed of sickness for some time, when on the day mentioned, to the great surprise of her family and friends, she began to converse fluently, and from then to the hour of her death, which occurred on the following day, she prayed almost incessantly in an audible voice and understandingly. The lady, we learn, has two sisters and a brother also mutes."

"A PENNSYLVANIA bachelor" thus gets after a lovely woman: "I impeach her in the name of the great whale of the ocean, whose bones are torn asunder to enable her to stand straight. I impeach her in the name of the peacock, whose strut without his permission she has stealthily and without honor assumed. I impeach her in the name of the horse, whose tail she has perverted from its use to the making of wavy tresses to decorate the back of the head and neck. I impeach her in the name of the kangaroo, whose beautiful figure she is taking upon herself the Grecian bend, has brought into ill-favor and disrepute."

A REMARKABLE trial is now going on in Philadelphia, which, it is thought will occupy several days. An old man named Fox devised his entire fortune of three hundred thousand dollars, upon his death, to the United States, to be applied toward the payment of the public debt. Some relatives, who had been ignored in the will contested the will; and the right of the Government to accept the real estate under the circumstances was called into question by the contestants. Several witnesses were examined and testified that at times the deceased appeared demented.

### NEW YORK AND PARIS FASHIONS FOR APRIL.

#### Spring Openings—Old and New Hats, &c—Bonnets—Linens and Laundresses.

[From our Fashion Correspondent.]

The queer freak which reserved the January snow storms until March has not retarded the efforts of merchants and manufacturers to back up the almanac, and produce an appearance of expectancy, at least, of that "etherial" mildness which is popularly supposed to be characteristic of gentle spring.

The heavy goods are taken from the shelves or are offered at reduced prices in all the large stores, and their places are occupied by a hetrogeneous assortment of light fabrics called new, or announced as received by the "last steamer," but which have an odor of the cellar rather than of the sea, and in their obvious color and mixed qualities, show distinct evidence of their native origin. Of novelties there are very few. The materials with new, high-sounding names are easily recognized as old friends, in a disguise which simply robs them of their ancient reputation and character, but does not add creditably to either.

It is really a most serious drawback to trade that absolutely no reliance can be placed on the specialties made to regard with attentive or goods purchased. If a good honest fabric is produced, there are at once fifty worthless imitations, and these imitations at a slightly lower rate are sold on the same ground and as the genuine manufacture. If anything "takes," in the business acceptation of the term, the market is flooded with the wretched copies, cheap and paltry, which are fatal to colored, polished off smooth, and sold for something much better than they are. The lessons of the past, the fierce necessity which is felt for making money, is destructive to all honor and integrity in mercantile transactions, and threatens to make it a by-word among people who still possess any truth or honesty.

Of course, there are good fabrics and good qualities of well known fabrics still to be had, but I warn my readers that they are not to no bad "cheap." Antwerp or "Cathedral" silk still costs $20 per yard, best Irish poplins $2 50, and when certain materials, with established reputations, are advertised at low prices, you may be sure they are not genuine.

When the spring season opened a few years ago, it was quite possible to start with accuracy the materials in vogue, of what they were composed, the prices, and the uses to which they should be put. Now it would require a Boston sharper to distinguish between the infinite varieties of one distinctive kind.

Of poplins, for example, there are about three hundred varieties, from the old "Irish" to the silk cotton, or "mill" article, which ranges in price from 37½ to 60 cents per yard for, because it is called "poplin," and make inexpensively up into suits, when they could get a print for one-third that price, which would be really better and more in fashion for the purpose.

"Poplinette," made of silk and linen, reappears in silk and cotton under the name of "Japanese Poplin," and brings just as high a price, although not half so good in texture; a thinner and finer variety of the same fabric appears this season, under the name of "Ponge" silk, and which is a very pretty fabric, due to the reputation won by the Pongee poplin, which they first made their appearance, but which they are fast losing under the burden of the tribe of Pongees which have followed them.

It is better to get a pure silk than a mixed, as for velvet, a pure silk velvet is then a tawdry silk; a simple cotton than a cotton which professes to be silk in any other thing else, and upon which it is necessary to expend a quantity of cheap trimmings to still further disguise it.

The quantity of trimmings now employed is so enormous that it is used as a substitute in favor of a cheap quality of material. "It matters little what stuff your dress is composed of," says Miss Pinchbeck, "when it is covered with ruffles, pleatings and lace."

Well, perhaps it does not; but one cannot help thinking that truth and purity and refinement shine better in an atmosphere of honesty than in one of mere show, and that we should cease to rely on God Almighty if he should bring out good grass and flowers and fruit one season, and then cover the earth all over again as a thousand miserable imitations, and for the eye but ashes to the taste. Such a course can do more than make an extra dollar when they falsely label their productions and put them upon the market for what they are not, they undermine the honor and integrity of the whole nation.

HATS AND BONNETS.

Millinery openings are no longer a matter of any consequence, except as affording an opportunity for a newspaper article. In fact milliners have almost ceased to have a separate existence, or interest from the rest of the world. The bonnet, what there is of it, is almost, if not quite merged into the hat, and is now so often required *en suite* with the dress, that all the large dressmakers are compelled to keep one or more milliners at work to execute their orders. Hats are generally of straw, though some are made of lace, and some of crape and satin; but the bonnets worn by *elegantes*, when they leave off velvet, are nearly always of silk and satin to match the material and trimmings of the dress, or of black lace with ornaments in exact harmony with the rest of the attire.

Contrasts never have found much favor in Paris, but this season they are only allowed in trimmings. Different shades of the same color will be ranged side by side considered very pretty, but the yellow and scarlets, the pinks and blues, the greens and crimsons, especially, are quite obsolete. To carry out the idea, manufacturers, as usual, have run it into the ground and produced thousands of dashing high-crowned hats of the perfect, in blue, green and lace straw, which are the rage. Nothing to be said against a blue or green straw, any more than against a straw of any color, except that in these decided colors and pronounced styles the very sight of them tires one excessively, and renders their owners an object to get rid of them as they were to get them, which is probably what the cute manufacturers intended.

GLIMPSES OF THE UNSEEN.

But the windows and display counters of even the largest establishments afford but little indication of what will really constitute fashion later in the season. All the pretty straw hats and the highly trimmed bonnets, the long robes, the light suits, and stitched hats and braided garments of every description, have been the work of the past winter if they were not left over from the previous season, and simply reproduce the styles which did not sell or these which sold best the season before. A glimpse of the inner sanctuary of such artistes as *Mdme* Valalie Tilman, tells quite a different story from any that one may read upon the street.

Enter the *salons* upon the ground floor of their house on Ninth street. They are bare of anything but a few pretty flowers and ornaments in cases, and "Madame" is perhaps assured that there is no novelty at present. But suppose we are favored, sliding doors are closed, glass doors are opened, and from perfumed boxes are brought forth the latest evidences of Parisian taste, the most exquisite creations of Parisian skill.

The bonnets are like gems—each one is so perfect, so distinctive, so peculiar to itself, and by possess that fine charm of perfection in detail as well as in the completeness of effect.

The shapes are quite the revival of an old style; they are half cottage, half gipsey, with straight crown, small brim, thrown up, or, when the back and indented curtain, they are trimmed with lace, ribbon or *crepe de Chine*, covered with lace twisted round the crown, and forming lappets at the back, a bunch of flowers and strings to the under the chin.

There is a lovely satin-edged straw, trimmed with maize colored China crape, edged with black lace, crape lappets, pink roses and full black lace with roe-buds upon the inside.

There is a Louis Fourteenth bonnet of black lace, the brim thrown up, the trimming of the trim a pink and yellow rose, with a mass of wonderful foliage strewn over.

There is a Louis Quatorze straw trimmed with turquoise blue crepe edged with crimped fringe, and a little of English hedge-roses in their natural leaves taking the place of a curtain at the back.

The "incroiable" is a hat of white chip, for a young girl, the brim is turned up on onesside, and the crown is also turned up upon that side than upon the other. This gives it a little the appearance of having worn its brim on one side, when it is upon the head, and imparts a saucy and provoking *piquante* effect. The trimming consisted of black lace and wild flowers, in crimson, white and lilac mixed with meadow-grass.

A "dress" bonnet, consisting of a single high puff of white lace over white crape, carried through the center with a trail of dark forest leaves, surrounded with white blonde lace. There is a double row of rich blonde across the back which forms cappets in front, united by some dark lace which in the center of the blonde bow.

The same design is made into a beautiful bridal bonnet by substituting snow white flowers for the dark leaves.

A visiting bonnet is of white lace, with a high puffed brim, in the center of which is a plain space filled up by a buttered rose-bud. A white lace veil is divided into two lappets, which are allowed to fall one back and then brought forward, where they are tied together by tea roses upon a fringe of satin ribbon. Charming bonnets, but only suited to pretty women and most wonderful toilettes; and here are the materials for the toilet—very different fabrics from those which we see flying round on the counters of the usual dry goods stores.

White *faille*, satin *Broche* and velvet *Royale* for bridal dresses, rich *faille* and satin cloth for suits, satin striped chambray gauze and grenadine, fine chased Elgin cloth work. Then there are twilled *joir de chene* and other pure goats hair fabrics, for traveling dresses, and last, but not least, the palest buff tint in frosted gauze, which lights up so wonderfully over an underdress of satin in the evening, trims to a chaste with crimped silk fringe and makes the unfortunate non-possessor of so marvellous a *toilette* ready to faint with envy.

The popular high hats of black, brown and colored straw are uniformly trimmed with a twist of ribbon or gauze, or both, passed round the crown, a short plaid of feathers and long gauze veil of the same shade, which can be worn round the neck; quite frequently it commences in puffs at the back of the crown.

EASTER TOILETTES.

The costumes made for the Easter festivals afford a very good indication of what will be worn through the spring season. They are divided into four different styles for the street, all of which can be made up in any material preferred, although, of course, the more elaborate designs will be understood as better adapted to costly materials.

The first of these consists of a round skirt and cut away form a Louis Fourteenth and cut away form a Louis Fourteenth waistcoat, and having a panier skirt. The sleeves have square cuffs, below which are ruffles of lace, and a lace cravat is fastened with a little cluster diamond pin at the throat.

Black *faille* (rich corded silk) makes a very distinguished costume of this kind, with waistcoat of fine silk or satin, and sleeves the bottom with two rows of black lace. The coat should be trimmed with black thread lace laid on flat, the skirt may be ruffled with silk skirt, very wide and bunching sash.

The second is for young girls, and consists of two skirts and a short close fitting jacket and cuffs, pointed corsage and short basques. The skirts are trimmed with ruffles, between which are rows of velvet, the jacket with a row of velvet piped, and either edge with a narrow doubled fold of silk or satin laid flat and close to the edge. The necktie worn with this is a small Roman scarf knotted close to the throat. The third consists of a round skirt trimmed with cross cut folds laid like flat bands, surmounted by narrow Russian plaits of the material.

A "Metternich," trimmed to correspond and confined to a belt to which a butterfly bow is attached. This neat suit is intended for an elderly lady, and is especially adapted for mourning.

The fourth consists of a skirt and polonaise, with a *panier* very *bouffed* inserted in the back. It is trimmed upon the skirt with graduated flounces of velvet, and upon the polonaise with a plaiting of the material headed by velvet. Everything surrounds the skirt and *panier*, and is mounted high upon the shoulders, simulating a coat and vest. The tops of the sleeves are plain. This design is handsomely made in black monair alpaca, pongee poplin, or pure *poil de chevre*. A lace ruffle, forming a collar, finishes it at the throat.

I must not forget the beautiful toilettes designed by Madame Demorest for an Easter entertainment, which is to eclipse anything of the kind ever seen here.

The first consisted of a pink satin coat, trimmed with lace and marabout fringe, to be worn on a dress of puffed white tulle, surmounted with narrow white lace flounces. A row of soft marabout fringe flounced, a heading to each flounce and a piping of white satin placed underneath the lower edge brought out the lace with strong relief.

The second was an antique dress of white silk brocaded in pink rosebuds over a white satin petticoat embroidered with silver. A ruffle of lace was placed standing in the low square neck, the sleeves were ruffled deeply, the corsage sharply pointed back and front, and also edged round with a frill of lace which fell upon the skirt.

In these toilettes the hair is worn powdered quite white and magnificent diamonds added as ornaments. They are, in fact, the only jewels adapted to such costumes, and ladies who do not possess one would hardly think of ordering the other.

THE CHIGNON.

The hair just now is the most important part of the bonnet, if we understand by that term a covering for the head. The "Chatelaine" braids, which are the latest style of chignons, have had a great success, and are now worn almost universally for every day and upon ordinary occasions.

In full dress they are mixed or mounted with a profusion of curls, generally two or three shades lighter than the wearer's own hair and a "switch" is braided, and forms a coronet in front of the head; the trifling amount of the wearer's hair seen in front is either crimped or arranged in short curls falling upon the forehead.

The mass of true and false hair gives such a remarkable appearance to the head that it is no wonder its adoption makes a person look exceedingly "plain" and old fashioned, its absurdity can be best realized by trying to imagine it in conjunction with the Madonna or some one of the natural ideals of womankind represented by the masters in painting or sculpture. These ideals have to be mutilated in common with the practical individualized spirit of our day, but they invest the subject with the dignity of a true sentiment, a noble purpose, neither of which could be perceived even if it existed behind our modern puffery. The popular Chatelaine braids cost from eight to twelve dollars each. They are made of a small quantity of two distinct hair braided over pads or rolls of wool or waste real hair. When the rolls are of wool the braids are cheaper, sometimes as low as $5 00, but the braids are much heavier and very hot and disagreeable to wear. A person who has a great deal of natural hair can arrange it on braids across the front, otherwise a switch will be required which costs from $5 00 to $20 00, according to length and weight. The rare shades of gold, brown, chestnut and auburn being almost double the price of dark brown or black hair.

The amount of hair worn renders very little ornament necessary. A bow of velvet or ribbon worn at the side or in front, and/or full dress lace barbes fastened with diamond stars for matrons, and sprays or trails of flowering grasses among their curls for younger ladies.

Girls of fourteen to eighteen years of age—the critical time at which they all think they are women, and want "long" dresses and chignons, should be warned against destroying their own beautiful hair for all the future by wearing the manes of some dead person's head. If it has been kept short, as it should, until they are twelve years old, it will be of just the right length to braid and wear flowing; if it be too long for that, let them braid it loosely and tie it up at the top with ribbons, so as to find braided loops, but let them on no account mount a heavy chignon.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

The ready-made clothing mania has broken out wildly as ever, but the prices, if anything, are higher than last season. Children's Gabrielle suits in *pique*, braided and trimmed with embroidery, in plain white or buff linen, ruffled or ornamented with plain colored braids, ranges in price from $5 00 to $9 00. Ladies' linen suit, trimmed with black, brown or black and white braid, and more or less ruffled and scalloped, or scolloped and not ruffled, are from $10 00 to $20 00 the complete suit, including over dress, sash and basques.

The black and white trimmings are a novelty on linen and lawn, and have a very good effect.

Suits of white linen and *piqué* will be very much worn as summer advances, and nothing can be prettier. The laundress is of more importance than the *modiste* in achieving and preserving the beauty of a summer wardrobe.

JENNIE JUNE.

### High-Rock Congress Waters

Promote and regulate the healthy secretions and excretions of the body. They give tone to and prevent unnatural action of the bowels; slightly acid; their effects are especially agreeable to the over-taxed and weary man of business who feels that something is wanting to "clear the head," and to give acuteness and working power to the mental organism.

In all those functional affections of the organs employed in the process of digestion, constipation of which is usually termed Dyspepsia, the waters of this spring have long maintained a high and deserved reputation.

Many persons suffer from constipation all the bowels until all the evil consequences of such a condition are realized in extreme debility, nervous and prostration of the vital energies of the system, who might find speedy relief by the use of this simple and harmless remedy.

A. J. RANKIN, Druggist.

44 ST. CLAIR STREET, third door above Penn, Pittsburgh, Pa., has received another fresh supply, which he sells by the Single Bottle, Dozen or Case, at very moderate prices.

NOW OPENING.

Brackets, Pendants CHANDELIERS, AND FIXTURES, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, FOR GAS OR OIL.

We are now opening our SPRING STOCK OF FIXTURES of the Latest and Finest Designs, from the Light Library, embracing over 100 different styles which we are selling at REDUCED PRICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WELDON & KELLY, Plumbers and Gas Fitters, 147 WOOD ST., NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.

Orders for PLUMBING and GAS FITTING promptly attended to.

HATS AND CAPS.

1870. MARCH. 1870.

NEW STYLES

Hats and Caps.

R. H. PALMER,

84 WOOD STREET.

*All at Reduced Rates.*

I DESIRE TO CALL ATTENTION TO MY NEW STOCK OF MEN'S AND BOYS' Hats and Caps, EMBRACING THE FOLLOWING NEW STYLES, TO WHICH I SOLICIT THE EXAMINATION OF THE TRADE.

MEN'S Harvard, Jo. Elliott, Pyramid, No Name, Clarence, Shoo Fly, Ruy Blas, Don Juan, Motley, &c., &c.

MEN'S Express, Sporting, Park Dress, Conductor, Peabody, Bad, Dickey, &c.,

AMONG LEADING STYLES, MEN'S AND BOYS' CAPS. ALSO, A FULL LINE

MEN'S AND BOYS' Straw and Palm Leaf HATS.

R. H. PALMER,

84 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

T. D. EVANS, ARCHITECT, No. 42 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Plans and specifications prepared with care FOR ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co., Wholesale and Retail Dealers in NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS, Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.

Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled. 77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

Silks, Silks, Silks.

American Black Gros Grain Silks, very much improved in quality and lustre, at $2 25 per yard.

Black French Silks, from $1 to $6 per yard.

All the new styles in Fancy Dress Silks. Japanese Silks, Fine Poplins, and Alpacas.

Serges and Fancy Dress Goods in complete assortment.

Prints, Chintzes, and Ginghams, Shawls, Arabs, Silk Basques and Mantillas,

AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH THE DECLINE IN GOLD.

James Caldwell, 120 FEDERAL ST., 2D ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

NEW GOODS.

PERCALES, POPLINS, PRINTS,

NEW AND DESIRABLE

Spring Styles

JUST RECEIVED

NEW AND EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Housekeeping Goods,

TABLE DAMASKS, SHEETINGS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, &C.,

T. F. PHILLIPS

87 Market Street.

CLOTHING.

SPRING, 1870.

We beg leave to inform our patrons and the public that having completed improvements on our store room, No. 47 SIXTH STREET, we are now in receipt of our SPRING STOCK.

Our BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT contains a large assortment of NEW GARMENTS, suitable for the season, and we have secured the services of a competent and stylish cutter in the country, we are now prepared to furnish GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS on short notice and the LATEST STYLE.

A call is respectfully solicited by

Gray & Logan, NO. 47 SIXTH ST.

TREES.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL, FOR SPRING OF 1870.

The Largest and Most Complete Stock in the United States. Catalogues Mailed Pre paid, as follows: No. 1. Descriptive Catalogue of Fruits, 10c. No. 2. Descriptive Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, 10c. No. 3. Descriptive Catalogue of Greenhouse Plants, 10c. No. 4. Wholesale, FREE.

ELLWANGER & BARRY, MOUNT HOPE NURSERIES, ROCHESTER, N. Y. Established 1840.

FEATHERS,

ALL GRADES.

F. G. CRAIGHEAD, 211 LIBERTY STREET.

SEASONABLE GOODS.—EARLY ROSE Potatoes, $6 00 per bbl; Shane's Prolific Potatoes, $8 00 per bbl; Osage Orange Seeds, fresh, $8 00 per lb. Pure Vegetable Seeds, choice Flower Seeds, Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Roses and Bedding Plants, Grapevines and Small Fruits, &c., &c. Send for Catalogues of our Stock.

JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH, Nurserymen, Florists and Seedsmen, 112 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh

MANUFACTURERS.

National Malleable Iron Works, ESTABLISHED 1850. Factory—MARY STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, between Sycamore and Pine street.

JOHN CRAWFORD & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF SADDLERY HARDWARE AND MALLEABLE IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS.

*Silver, Oroide and Brass Plating done to order.* OFFICE, No. 157 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

JAMES G. WEIR, WAGON MANUFACTURER,

Corner Washington and Faber streets, Pittsburgh. Having perfected arrangements for the best of lumber and all Material for the Manufacturing of Wagons, Trucks, &c., equal to Eastern make, I guarantee all work to give satisfaction. Repairing done promptly and at short notice.

MORRIS & RUTAN, MANUFACTURERS OF SPRINGS, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. No. 85 FIRST AVENUE.

LIVINGSTON & CO., IRON FOUNDERS, Manufacturers of Light Grey Iron CASTINGS.

(Light Cast Goods our Specialty). Loose Joint Butts Shutter and Gate Hinges, Latches, Sash Pulleys and other articles of Builders' Hardware, always on hand. Office and Works near Omer Depot, Allegheny City. P. O. address, Lock Box 1054, Pittsburgh, Pa.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS.

PARK, BROTHER & CO.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.


## FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 29, 1870.

In the absence of any pressure in our local discount market for money, there is rather an easy condition in monetary affairs. The volume of spring business is as yet comparatively light. It is noticed that with the wholesale jobbing houses their customers are purchasing rather gingerly. The decline in gold, and the loud and persistent talk about resumption for the past six weeks or more, have created excessive cautiousness.

There is some danger of being too cautious. Prices are now established on a much lower range to suit the present gold premium, and there is nothing to keep down active spring business. The prospects are strong for an upward turn in gold, however much it is to be deprecated, and those articles of trade which have been depressed by the fall, will react in the advance. It is said in a telegram from Washington to-day, the Ways and Means Committee have agreed to strike out of the funding bill the section allowing the Secretary to fund the legal tenders into four per cents. They will still further amend so as to strip it of all features looking to a contraction of the currency, and will render it more acceptable to the national banks.

—There is so little doing in local stocks and other securities, that we have few changes to make. Most of the local bank shares are firm at the quotations previously given. Allegheny 7-30 bonds are held at from 85 to 85½; they are about an 8 per cent. bond at that price, and of course a profitable investment. Should the Secretary of the Treasury succeed in his measure of funding the public debt in bonds bearing the low rates of interest proposed, it will stimulate investment in our local 7-30 bonds. Our capitalists would be slow to accept so low a rate of interest for their money, so accustomed are they to getting from 9 to 12 per cent. It is decided, however, that money which will find a more reasonable rate for its use, and that war prices may cease in the loan market, as it is rapidly doing in the general markets.

Government bonds were firmer and a few points higher to-day, with light transactions.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

| | Morn. Noon. | Closing. |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. Bonds '81 | 109½ 109½ | 109½ |
| U. S. Bonds '82 | 109½ 109½ | 109½ |
| U. S. Bonds '64 | 108½ 108½ | 108½ |
| U. S. Bonds '65 | 107½ 107½ | 107½ |
| U. S. Bonds, new '65 | 107½ 107½ | 107½ |
| U. S. Bonds '67 | 108½ 108½ | 108½ |
| U. S. Bonds '68 | 108½ 108½ | 108½ |
| 10-40s | 108½ 108½ | 108½ |
| Gold | 111¾ 111¾ | 111¾ |

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York yesterday as follows:

| | Mar. 28. | Mar. 29. | Adv. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gold | 111¾ | 111¾ | | ¼ |
| U. S. Bonds, 1881 | 109½ | 109½ | | ¼ |
| U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65 | 107½ | 107½ | | ¼ |
| U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64 | 108½ | 108½ | | ¼ |
| U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65 | 107½ | 107½ | | ¼ |
| U. S. Bonds, new '65 | 107½ | 107½ | | ¼ |
| U. S. Bonds, 5-20s '67 | 108½ | 108½ | | ¼ |
| U. S. Bonds, 5-20s '68 | 108½ | 108½ | | ¼ |
| U. S. Bonds, 10-40s | 108½ | 108½ | | ¼ |
| U. S. Currency 6s | 109¾ | 109¾ | | ¼ |

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 88 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the week:

| March 29, 1870. | 10 | 10 12 | 10 1 | 10 2 | 10 3 | 10 4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | M. | M. | M. | M. | M. |
| New York Central | 191½ | 191½ | 191½ | 191½ | 191½ | 191½ |
| Erie | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ |
| Harlem | 141 | 141 | 141 | 141 | 141 | 141 |
| Reading | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ | 97¾ |
| Michigan Central | 87¾ | 87¾ | 87¾ | 87¾ | 87¾ | 87¾ |
| Michigan Southern | 87¾ | 87¾ | 87¾ | 87¾ | 87¾ | 87¾ |
| Illinois Central | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| Cleveland and Pittsburgh | 99½ | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| Chicago and Northwestern | 74¾ | 74¾ | 74¾ | 74¾ | 74¾ | 74¾ |
| Do preferred | 83 | 83¼ | 83 | 82¾ | 82¾ | 82¾ |
| Rock Island | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 | 109 |
| St. Paul | | 58¾ | 58¾ | 58¾ | 58¾ | |
| St. Paul preferred | | 78¾ | 78¾ | 78¾ | 78¾ | |
| Toledo and Wabash | | 44¾ | 44¾ | 44¾ | 44¾ | |
| Toledo and Wabash pref. | | 72¾ | 72¾ | 72¾ | 72¾ | |
| Fort Wayne | 92¾ | 92¾ | 92¾ | 92¾ | 92¾ | |
| Chicago and Alton | | 91¾ | 91¾ | 91¾ | 91¾ | |
| Ohio and Mississippi | | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ | |
| Western Union Telegraph | | 80¾ | 80¾ | 80¾ | 80¾ | |
| Pacific Mail | | 82¾ | 82¾ | 82¾ | 82¾ | |
| Adams Express | | 69¾ | 69¾ | 69¾ | 69¾ | |
| Wells, Fargo & Co Express | | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | |
| American M. U. Express | | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | |
| United States Express | | 46¾ | 46¾ | 46¾ | 46¾ | |
| Merchants' Union Ex. | | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ | 25¾ | |
| Gold | 111¾ | 111¾ | 111¾ | 111¾ | 111¾ | |

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

| | Mon. | Tues. | Adv. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Central | 191¾ | 191½ | | ¼ |
| Erie | 24¾ | 24¾ | 24¾ | |
| Harlem | 141 | 141 | | |
| Reading | 97¾ | 97¾ | | |
| Michigan Central | 87¾ | 87¾ | | |
| Michigan Southern | 87¾ | 87¾ | | |
| Illinois Central | 99 | 99 | | |
| Cleveland and Pittsburgh | 99 | 99 | | |
| Chicago and Northwestern | 74¾ | 74¾ | | |
| Do preferred | 83 | 83¼ | 83¼ | |
| Rock Island | 109 | 109 | | |
| St. Paul | | 58¾ | 58¾ | |
| St. Paul preferred | | 78¾ | 78¾ | |
| Toledo and Wabash | | 44¾ | 44¾ | |
| Toledo and Wabash pref. | | 72¾ | 72¾ | |
| Fort Wayne | 92¾ | 92¾ | 92¾ | |
| Chicago and Alton | | 91¾ | 91¾ | |
| Ohio and Mississippi | | 25¾ | 25¾ | |
| Western Union Telegraph | | 80¾ | 80¾ | |
| Pacific Mail | | 82¾ | 82¾ | |
| Adams Express | | 69¾ | 69¾ | |
| Wells, Fargo & Co Express | | 19¾ | 19¾ | |
| American M. U. Express | | 19¾ | 19¾ | |
| United States Express | | 46¾ | 46¾ | |
| Merchants' Union Express | | 25¾ | 25¾ | |
| Gold | 111¾ | 111¾ | 111¾ | |

The following stocks were sold last evening on second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 68 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer:

| | |
|---|---|
| First National Bank of Allegheny | $138 00 |
| First National Bank of Pittsburgh | 137 75 |
| Merchants and Manufacturers National Bank | 99 00 |
| Enterprise Insurance Company | 37 00 |
| Columbia Oil Company | 17 50 |
| Columbia Oil Company | 17 00 |
| Columbia Oil Company | 16 00 |

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 88 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building, dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being regularly posted in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells every description of stocks in the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

## PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } TUESDAY EVENING, March 29, 1870. }

BUSINESS—The market presented about the same appearance as for some days past; the only exception was a better feeling among jobbers and a stiffening of prices in certain leading articles; in fact, it may be said that the principal drawback at the present time is a want of confidence among dealers. Let them make up their minds in regard to prices, then trade will revive, and activity will soon pervade the various departments of trade. The indications are steadily tending towards a good spring business, although the operations have not yet reached the general expectation. Provisions are decidedly firmer, with an upward tendency, holders being well pleased with the turn in the market has taken during the past week. Prices have evidently reached their lowest point. Buyers can make a note of this and govern themselves accordingly. The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The market is well supplied. The receipts since our last were 402 bbl. We can report a fair demand for the different grades: extra choice $5 25@3 75; choice $3 00@3 25; fair $2 75@3 00; common and mixed lots at $2 50 ₱ bbl.

ASHES—The market was quiet, with a fair safe demand, dealers who furnish this market being well supplied. We note sales at the following rates: Soda ash, common, 6c. Refined, 6¾@6¾c. Potash, 7¾@7¾c. Pearls, 9¾@9¾c ₱ lb.

BUTTER—The market is fairly dragged with this article. Sales range from 30 to 35c. Prices—Steady but not active; prices have undergone no change since No. 1 at 33@35c; No. 3 at 30; No. 4 at $5 50. Sales of carload lots at $6 00@6 50 ₱ doz. Dealers are well supplied.

BEANS—The supply of the various kinds is largely in excess of the demand, and the sale at choice new 92 25@2 37½; prime $1 75@2 00; common $1 50@1 75 ₱ bush.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The season is about over. Prices were weak and very unsettled and nominal at about 2c ₱ lb.

BUTTER—The receipts was fully up with the requirements of the market. Strictly prime lots are still held at 38c; sales of other lots at prices quotations. Good to choice are in common lots there were no sales, consumers offering good lard to refine for packing purposes. CHEESE—The receipts since our last were 140 lbs. Dealers, however, were well supplied. Prices are unchanged with the following: Eastern Reserve 16@16½c; Hamburg 16@16½c; Factory 12c; Goshen 16@16½c; New York Sweitzer 16@16½c; Limberger 16c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was not an active one. Prices remain about the same as last noted. Dealers take hold sparingly. Round is do not change hands to any figures. Sales confined to small lots for the trade. Speculative feeling has ceased to exist. Choice sun dried apples are held at 7½@8c; prime 7½c; fair 6c. ₱ lb.

GRANBERRIES—Prices show a wide range; market nearly bare; Sackett's berries quoted at $12 prime eastern are held at 12@13 ₱ bbl.

LARD OIL—Dullness was the prevailing feature of the market; prices just now are very certain; sales of standard brands were reported in round lots at 2½@2¾c ₱ gallon; by retail at the usual advance.

LARD—The demand has improved for choice sweet elder, with sales at $1 00@1 02½ ₱ bbl; other lots were dull at prices ranging from $1 00 @1 02½ ₱ bbl, as to quality and quantity.

PEARL BARLEY—Dealers report a steady trade demand for the various brands. As usual, the principal inquiry was for the better grades. The receipts for the past 24 hours were 60 bbls. The Pearl Mill shipped 100 bbls to Baltimore, and the City Mills 75 bbls to Philadelphia. The mills are at a loss to know quotations, as per number of bbls wanted. The current prices were: Choice spring in barrels $4 75@5 00; in bags $4 50@4 75; choice winter wheat in barrels $5 00@5 25; in bags $4 75@5 00; fancy amber in barrels $5 75@6 00; in bags $5 50@5 75. The quotations are: all winter wheat, in barrels $5 25@5 50; spring wheat, $4 75@5 00 ₱ barrel. Sales in sacks, 25c ₱ bbl less. The mill prices are as follows: Double extra in bbls $6@6 25; in sacks $5 37½; extra winter wheat in barrels $5 00; in sacks $5 00; extra family winter wheat, in barrels $5 00; in sacks $5 00; superfine winter wheat, in barrels $4 75; in sacks $4 45; Three Stars, green brand, in barrels $7 50; in sacks $7 12½; Two Stars, blue brands, $6 75; in sacks $6 40; Winfred Mills extra, $4 75 @5 00; superfine, $4 25@4 50 ₱ barrel; in sacks $5 50; Pacific, $5 00 ₱ barrel; Wayne City, $5 00@5 00 ₱ barrel; Dayton City, $5 75 ₱ barrel.

EGGS—Market dull and prices have declined to 26c, with a declining tendency.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—The market was firm with a fair amount of activity, buyers were taking hold freely. Wholesale dealers are well supplied. We give the rates as follows: Bacon sugar-cured hams, plain sacked, 12½c; canvassed 13½c; clear do 10½@10½c; S Cabans 12½@12½c. Breakfast bacon—12½c. Lard in tierces 10½@10½c; barrels 10¾c; buckets 11½@11½c.

MESS PORK—Prime advanced to $20@20 50.

LARD OIL—Sales extra No 1 at $1 25@1 28.

HAY TONGS—$1 75 @ dozen. Hoops toughies $1 ₱ dozen.

DRIED BEEF—Is selling at 10@10½c.

FEED—The market is steady; the mills report a good business being transacted at the following: Bran $12 00@12 50; chops $1 65@1 75; shipstuff—$1 20@1 cwt.

FLOUR—Market is quiet, with a supply fully up to the demand, with sales at $5 00.

HOMINY—Dull; the sales were few and far between; sales of flint were reported at $5 50@6 00 ₱ bbl.

LIME—Market well supplied; sales Eastern white lime at $1 75; Cleveland $2 25 ₱ bbl.

CORN MEAL—The market is weak and tending downwards, with the lowest grades: extra meals of kiln dried at $1 00; common 90@95c.

OATS—Sales of prime at $2 50@2 60 ₱ bbl; No 1 $1 00; No 2 $9 50 and No. 3 $8 50. Market well supplied.

FEATHERS—There is nothing new to note in regard to this article; sales were made in a regular way from first hands at the following rates: Mixed at 35@38c ₱ lb.

RAGS—Are in active demand; sales of mixed lots at 4@4½c ₱ lb.

GROCERIES—We are reported by dealers a fair demand, with a fair supply for the season; heavy operations before the close of the week. The following are to-day's current rates in a wholesale way:

SUGARS—Sales Rio—fair to good 19c; prime 20c; choice 21c; Java 27c ₱ lb.

TEAS—In fair demand; Young Hyson $1 00@1 10; Gunpowder $1 25@1 40; Imperial $1 40, $1 90 and $1 80; Oolong 85c, $1 25 and $1 45; Souchong, fine $1 25 and $1 40.

RICE—Carolina is selling at 7½c ₱ lb.

STARCH—Sales of Pearl at 6½c; Satin Gloss 11c; Corn Starch 14c.

BAR LEAD—10½c; shot $2 75 ₱ bag.

SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated 13½c; H coffee 13c; B coffee 12½c; extra C 12¾ @13c; New Orleans 12½c for fair; 13½c for prime; 12 @13½c for choice.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, prime to choice, 75 @72c. Syrups—Sugar-house syrup, 70@75c; Sorghum 85c. Stuffer Drips 70c; Golden 65c; White Honey Drips 75c.

CANDLES—Mould 15c; Star 21c ₱ lb.

SEEDS—The market remains quiet with a regular reasonable demand. Clover is firmer and scarce at $8 25, with an upward tendency. Timothy is moderately active with small sales at $5 75; some dealers are holding at $6 00. Flax seeds are selling with a steady demand and increasing receipts. Flax seed in moderate inquiry at $2 10@2 15. Garden seed is also moderately active. Sales of the various kinds in demand; sales of fancy brands White Norway at $2 50; Early Ramsdell do $2 50 ₱ bushel. Grasses—Orchard held at $2 25, and Kentucky blue grass at $4 75@5 00.

ONIONS—The market is quiet, with regular sales at $3 75@3 00 for choice, and $2 25@2 50 for mixed lots.

## PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, March 29, 1870. }

BUSINESS—The market yesterday was similar to the day previous, only a little duller—buyers and sellers still made no concessions. This, however, has been the situation of the market for some time. The question most important is, When will there be an improvement? This, however, is easier asked than answered.

CRUDE.

We did not hear of a single transaction for any delivery. Prices were weak but unchanged. Quotations were as follows: Spot 11¾c; sellers' option till July 11¾c; buyers' option all year 0¢@11½c.

REFINED.

Dullness was the prevailing feature of the market. The only sale reported was 1,000 bbls (gauged oil) March delivery at 25½c; weight oil for same delivery was offered at 25½c. Quotations were as follows: Spot or March 25½@25½c; April 25½@25½c; May 25½@25½c; June 25½@25½c; July 25½@25½c; August to December 25½@25½c. Crude 11½c.

### Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

J. Speer & Co., 1 bbl; Wheeling Nat'l Bank, 1 bbl; Wilson, 1 bbl; Total, 3 bbls.

### Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

McKelvy & Bros, 386 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Fawcett, Ls & Co, 400 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

J A McKee, 300 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

National Refining and Storing Co, 442 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Citizens' Oil Refining Co, 624 bbls to Tack Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

A W Bell & Co, 186 bbls paraffine to Neshew & Good, Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined.....2,132 bbls

Total shipments Paraffine.....186 bbls

### Oil Shipped East by P. R. R.

Hutchison Oil and Refining Co, 398 bbls refined to A R McIlhenny, Philadelphia.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

### CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, March 29, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Firmer and more active at $8 50@4 75 for spring extras.

WHEAT—Firmer and 1@1½c higher; sales of No 1 at 87c No 2 at 78½@77½c for regular and fresh, closing steady and firm at 78½@78¾c for regular; this afternoon No 2 sold at 78½c.

CORN—Firm, closing at 74c for No 2, and 76c for no grade.

OATS—Firm: No 2 closed steady at 37¾c.

RYE—Firm, closing at 69@69½c for regular and fresh receipts. We note sales at the following rates:

BARLEY—Dull at 86@88c for No 2.

HOGS—Excited at 10c higher on iron bound.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Mess pork $25 25@26. Lard quiet at 14½c. Dry salted shoulders easier at 9½c; loose sweet pickled hams 14½c.

HOGS—Active and 10@15c higher at $4 75@5 40 for fair to choice.

CATTLE—Fairly active but a shade easier at $4 75@6 12½, for common cows to medium fleshy shipping steers $3 50@4 50 for good to choice beeves.

### New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Cotton quiet and rather easy; sales 1,800 bales at 22¾c for middling uplands, 23c for middling Orleans; flour in a shade better, with a fair demand for low grades; sales 875 bbls at $4 50@5 45 for superfine Western, $5 60@5 75 for common to fair extra State, $5 60@5 85 for western, $5 15@6 10 for fair to good shipping brands round hoop Ohio, $5 40@6 10 for extra St. Louis, $6 10@8 00 for good to choice do. Rye flour quiet; sales 200 bbls at $5 25@5 40. Corn meal firmer; sales 200 bbls at $4 25 for Brandywine, $3 90@4 00 for Jersey, $3 90@4 00 for Western and State. Wheat steady; sales 45,000 bush at 97c@$1 00 for inferior to prime spring, $1 01@1 02 for amber winter, $1 03@1 04 for white Western, $1 05@1 06 for amber Milwaukee, $1 07@1 08 for white Milwaukee, $1 09@1 10 for amber Chicago, $1 11@1 12 for white Chicago, $1 13@1 14 for amber Iowa, $1 15@1 16 for white Iowa, $1 17@1 18 for amber Kentucky, $1 19@1 20 for white Kentucky, $1 21@1 22 for amber Canada, $1 23@1 24 for white Canada, $1 25@1 26 for amber Michigan, $1 27@1 28 for white Michigan, $1 29@1 30 for amber Indiana, $1 31@1 32 for white Indiana, $1 33@1 34 for amber Illinois, $1 35@1 36 for white Illinois, $1 37@1 38 for amber Missouri, $1 39@1 40 for white Missouri, $1 41@1 42 for amber Red Western, $1 43@1 44 for white Red Western, $1 45@1 46 for amber Red Southern, $1 47@1 48 for white Red Southern, $1 49@1 50 for amber California, $1 51@1 52 for white California, $1 53@1 54 for amber Oregon, $1 55@1 56 for white Oregon, $1 57@1 58 for amber Minnesota, $1 59@1 60 for white 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# The Daily Commercial.

## THE FAR WEST.

**Freight Shipments to Montana—Mining News—Laborers Needed—Feeling in Utah on the Cullom Bill.**

HELENA, Mt., March 26.—Most of the Montana freight will come this year on Corinne, over land, instead of up the Missouri River as heretofore. Three freight lines are being established between the railroad and Helena. This will increase the facilities of communication with the East and West, and be a great benefit to the country.

Reports from the Cider Creek mines still continue favorable. Active preparations are going on in all our mining camps for the coming season. Labor is very scarce, and a large number of laborers could find good employment.

SALT LAKE, March 29.—At a meeting held last Saturday, arrangements were made for holding a mass meeting next Thursday, to adopt a demonstrance and petition to the Senate and House in relation to Cullom's bill. A committee was appointed.

In the suit of Thomas H. Bates against the Union Pacific Railroad Company, a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $14,250 was given.

Woodhull Brothers, owners of cotton Wood Mines, ninety-five miles south of here, are shipping several car loads of silver ore to San Francisco every day.

CORINNE, UTAH, March 29.—At a mass meeting of the citizens held last evening, resolutions were passed rejoicing over the passage of Cullom's bill, thanking Cullom, Butler, Wood, Logan, and others for their able support of the bill, and praying the Senate to pass it without delay; denouncing polygamy as now existing in Utah as barbarous and a crime against the laws and morality of the age.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

*BY TELEGRAPH.*

The ice has broken up in the Northriver, and the channel will be clear to-day.

The strikers on the Government canal at Keckuk, Iowa, are again out of employment, the rapid rise of the river having swept away the embankment, flooded the works and buried the engine, machinery and material in the yards. The disaster will cause immense loss to the contractors, and keep 1,000 men out of employment, as it delay the works for weeks, perhaps months.

A mutiny at the Cincinnati workouse, on Monday, was successfully suppressed.

Another German agent is about to leave for California, Oregon and Washington Territory, to explore a site for a colony of Germans from Chicago.

A dreadful accident occurred yesterday morning at the coal mine of Richard Hechscher, a few miles from Shenandoah City, in Schuylkill county, Pa. From what can be ascertained it appears that while four men were descending the shaft in the rope hoist, preparatory to the car and men to the bottom, a depth of over sixty feet. All were instantly killed.

John Clare, tried at Baltimore for the alleged murder of Henry B. Grave, in 1865, has been acquitted.

Gen. Walter Mitchell, several times presidential elector in Maryland, died Monday, aged 87.

At 4 o'clock P. M. yesterday the three upper floors of the new brick store of A. Ayres & Co.'s seed and cultivator manufactory, at Akron, O., fell through to the ground. Miraculously none of the workmen were seriously injured. Lost five thousand dollars.

Allentown, Pa., is still infested with incendiaries, and there is great excitement among the citizens.

The Directors of the Buffalo Driving Park Association have decided to offer $40,000 in premiums at the summer meeting, commencing August 9. The principal prizes are $20,000 for horses that never beat 2:20; $5,000 for horses that never beat 2:25; $5,000 free for all horses, and $3,000 for horses for horses that never beat 2:34, 2:40 and 2:50, for double teams and dash of five miles.

During the sudden rise in the river, the embankment at the lower lock of the canal at Keokuk, Iowa, gave way Saturday, and the entire Government work at that point was flooded, causing great damage. The work will be suspended until the river falls.

J. R. Allen, a theatrical manager at Cincinnati, is in jail in Nashville, on a charge of perjury.

The office of the *Comet and Advertiser*, at St. Michaels, Talbot county, Md., was burned yesterday, together with several stores and dwellings.

The Democratic State Central Committee of Maryland, yesterday adopted a resolution that the registration laws of the State should be so amended as to conform to the provisions of the fifteenth Amendment.

An emigrant ship is supposed to have foundered in the bay of Boston in the gale Saturday night, quantities of clothing and bedding, such as beds, pillows, &c., having washed ashore on Cape Cod.

E. A. Alexander, son-in-law of Mr. Vanderbevia, a wealthy farmer of Troy, N. Y., who was murdered last week, has committed suicide, after confessing that he committed the deed, which he had contemplated for a year.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal will be opened for navigation next Monday.

The German Republicans of Indianapolis met yes erday and repudiated the late county nominations.

The r o ms in the Hawaiian Islands were covered with snow on the 6th of March—a very unusual occurrence.

April 15th is to be observed as a fast day in Connecticut.

## NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 29, 1870.

INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.

Judge Cardozo has dissolved the injunction obtained by Fisk and Gould recently against the sale or transfer of the Albany and Susquehanna. Railroad, pending the suit to compel the Boston party to pay the full par value of the stock. Judge Edmunds, in a letter to the *Post*, confirmds the report that he is stricken with paralysis.

BAILEY.

Collector of Internal Revenue Pleasanton took the oath o' office to-day. A letter received by him from Bailey says his determination to leave New York was made but half an hour before he started, and he had no time to put things in order. He confirms the results of the investigation, so far as they have gone; says none of his subordinates are implicated; Collector Childs knows anything of the matter, and he got no personal benefit from the money, asserting that it was used to ferret out fraud. Says the discontinuance of certain of Bailey's suits against the liquor merchants by the ex Collector Koop has been re eased from jail, and the charges of treason preferred against him withdrawn.

COUNTERFEITING.

A *nolle prosequi* has been entered in the case of James Coddington, indicted for having counterfeit money in his possession with intent to pass it, it appearing that the money was placed there by a secret service detective, who wanted evidence to convict him. Martin Frank, one of the Sing Sing gang of c unterfeiters, who pleaded guilty to having obtained the engraving of plates, and printing therefrom counterfeit tobacco stamps, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

COLONEL FISK.

It is stated that James Fisk, Jr., is to be elected Colonel of the Ninth Regiment of State Militia.

WHAT FOR?

A circular is published which is being sent to country postmasters by W. H. Goddard, of the Sixth Auditor's office, Washington, requesting them to send him a list of all Democrats who receive mail matter at their office, with indications who are the most active men.

ROBBERY.

The brokers' office of Wagner & Gillespie, on William street, was robbed yesterday of $1,700 worth of gold certificates.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

Michael Myers, book keeper at McKinley's Hotel, has been arrested charged with the embezzlement of $4,000.

GONE HOME.

Patrick McDonald, a notorious emigrant swindler, has been sentenced to Sing Sing for five years.

STILL QUARRELING.

The excitement over the Tammany quarrel continues intense, notwithstanding the return of most of the politicians to Albany. Sheriff O'Brien avows his opposition to the Sweeny charter re-i troduced in the Assembl is to carry his campaign into the State, and says the Young Democracy will vote it down, while they get up a new one in the in terests of the people. Albany dispatches, however, say the charter is sure to pass.

ARRIVAL.

Arrived, steamer Minnesota, from Liverpool.

FISK NOT A COLONEL.

At the election for the Colonelcy of the Ninth Regiment of militia to-night, Lieut. Col. Braine was chosen, receiving thirteen votes against nine for James Fisk, Jr.

## THE CITY OF BOSTON.

**Her Probable Fate—The Iceberg Theory.**

A writer in the New York *Evening Post* controverts the suggestion that the loss of the steamer City of Boston was occasioned by the heating of the journals of the machinery in the substitution of a two-bladed instead of a three-bladed screw. The writer says that the speed at which a screw is driven depends on the pitch or distance the screw travels ahead in one revolution and not upon the number of blades, the resisting surface being divided with two or three or four portions, according to the judgment of the engineer; two blades being used generally where vessels are dependant principally on sails, as affording less resistance when the blades are placed perpendicularly, and the vessel driven by sails alone. The writer leans to the more general belief that the loss of the vessel was occasioned by icebergs.

The City of Boston probably weighed 1,000 tons, water in boilers, say 50 tons, passengers, baggage, &c., 50 tons, freight, 800 tons, making in all 1,900 tons. At a speed of ten knots an hour she would move seventeen feet in one second, which would give the vessel a momentum and force with which the world could not, say 32,000 tons, a force sufficient to crush in her bows for many feet. Besides this, let one imagine for a moment the effect upon all possible bodies partially secured to the vessel. The vessel suddenly stopped, boats, masts, furniture, passengers, everything about the vessel, would virtually be driven ahead at a speed of seventeen feet a second; the boilers would probably be loosened from their fastenings, the masts would be broken off, the boats would be carried away, terror would prevail, which the shrieks of a frightened and wounded crew-would heighten. The vessel would sink immediately, no boats could be lowered, no provision be made to save a single person. Should she have taken fire, there would have been at least a short time to lower boats and prepare rafts, on which some would have remained probably long enough after to have been picked up by steamers or sailing vessels passing over the same route.

The Levant *Times* says Izzet Pacha, ex-Governor of Jerusalem, has been sentenced, after three years' banishment for embezzling government money. His clerk and accomplice, Yusuf Pasha, is condemned to the same punishment, like his master, ordered to refund the embezzled.

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## CITY MATTERS.

**FOR RENT.**

The four-story building now occupied by the COMMERCIAL, will be for rent on and after April 1st. After that date the COMMERCIAL will be issued from its new quarters, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite the Postoffice.

**FOR RENT—OFFICES.**

A number of offices on the second floor of the building, corner be tween Fifth avenue and Smithfield streets, are offered for rent. They will be fitted up in a neat and convenient manner, and rendered as convenient as any office rooms in the city. Apply in the COMMERCIAL Counting Room.

NEW GAS MAIN.—Workmen are engaged putting down a six-inch gas main on Sixth avenue, between Grant and Liberty streets.

PERSONAL.—Mayor Brush is sojourning in the East. He is expected to return to-day. Alderman Butler is attending to the business of the office during the absence of His Honor.

FOR RENT.—Two good offices and a large basement, on level with street, to let in the Parsonage building, Fifth avenue, above Smithfield street. Inquire at the *Christian Radical* office, 74 Third avenue.

ORGANIZED.—The newly elected Board of Directors of the Ewalt street Bridge Company organized on Monday morning, electing Jas. J. Bennett President, John W. Riddell Solicitor and F. W. Siebert Secretary.

REMOVED.—Box No. 3 of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, corner of Short street and First avenue, has been removed to the opposite corner, on account of the demolition of the building to which it was attached.

WHARVES FOR RENT.—Three wharves on the Delaware river, below the Navy Yard, suitable for the receipt and shipment of coal, lumber and heavy merchandise, are offered for rent. See card on first page.

THE HERALD PRINTING COMPANY.—The act incorporating the Herald Printing Company of Pittsburgh has passed both branches of the Legislature. The incorporators are Daniel O'Neill, A. W. Rook, Eugene M. O'Neill, W. C. Smythe, H. W. Eagan and others.

LAWRENCEVILLE POLICE DIAL.—Superintendent Paisley, of the fire alarm telegraph, yesterday removed the police dial in the Seventeenth ward from the office of Deputy Mayor Nichols to the station house on Forty-third street.

THE DAY'S BUSINESS.—Nineteen common cases yesterday morning, one information for disorderly conduct, and one case at the afternoon hearing comprised the business at the Mayor's office yesterday.

MAJOR GENERAL APPOINTED.—General A. L. Pearson was yesterday appointed by the Governor Major General of the Eighteenth division of uniformed militia, of this State, consisting of the counties of Allegheny, Armstrong, Indiana and Jefferson.

CURRY INSTITUTE.—The next term of this enterprising school will open next Monday. Pupils beginning then can complete a normal course before the opening of the fall schools, and those coming in a few months at a trifling expense, an education that will qualify them for teaching, and that at one time; they can put them independent by enabling them to earn good salaries. The pupils of this school are every where successful, and always command the best positions.

## LOCAL TOPICS.

**Pittsburgh and Vicinity.**

The present condition of the City Fire Department is one that should not be permitted to continue for any length of time. So it is a matter of gratification to know that the Department is soon to be reorganized under the bill recently passed by the Legislature. Councils took action in regard to the matter on Monday, and a scene that transpired at a fire a few week ago, when the Chief Engineers were obliged to take possession of the engines, will not be likely to be repeated.

The practice of stealing rides on freight trains is one that railways, city officials and the public generally should use their utmost endeavors to break up. The fatal accident investigated by the Coroner on Monday was a shocking example of the result of permitting boys to ride on the platforms of cars. The number of fatal accidents that have occurred in the past few years, in this city from this cause, is truly appalling.

The condition of Penn street at the junction of the Greensburg pike is one that requires a remedy. A change should be made between the contemplated improvement of the pike taken through the hollow, and the present frequently the expression of pedestrians and teamsters.

It appears from the investigation of the Building Inspector that cornices constructed on the plan of the celebrated leaning towers of Pisa are to be found in the city. Unlike the towers our cornices sometimes lean inward. It is better to admire their beauty from a distance. It is less embarrassing.

The regatta association contemplated by the oarsmen of Pittsburgh should be formed and rules of business adopted by the racing oarsmen begins and gamblers get possession of the affair.

Some means, in addition to those already provided, should be instituted in order to insure the arrest of murderers in this county. The example of Reardon, roaming at large after committing one of the most brutal murders ever known in this section of country, is one that should not be lost sight of by the people to have often repeated. It is nighly probable if a liberal reward had been offered immediately after the murder at Woodville for his arrest, that he would have been before this an occupant of the cell in the county jail with his name on the court trial list. The county provision for the trial and execution of murderers and why can it not provide for their arrest? Instances of the escape of guilty men such cases are not frequent, but its necessity must be apparent to everybody.

Some of the citizens in the Lawrenceville district complain that more police are needed. They say that there are only eight men in that district, which is about one-third as large as the original ten wards of the city, while the old wards have a police force of a hundred men. On the occasion of the bold highway robbery last Monday night, the Mayor and a force of citizens organized themselves into a special police force and instituted search for the robbers.

## HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

**One Man Knocked Down—Another Pinioned—Both Robbed.**

About eight o'clock Monday evening a daring highway robbery was committed on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, Seventeenth ward.

Two men, named A. Blythe and John A. Collins were taking a walk after supper, and were attacked by four persons in disguise, with their faces blacked. Two knocked Blythe down and pinioned him of his pocket-book containing $21 60, while the others pinioned Collins and robbed him of his silver watch and small sum of money. The robbers then fled down the railroad and, as there was no police in the vicinity, escaped. Blythe immediately repaired to the office of deputy Mayor Nicholls, and a warrant and deputy Mayor and four citizens started in pursuit of the villians, but in a careful search of the streets in the vicinity of the robbery, were unable to obtain any clue of the highwaymen.

**The O'Connor-Tack Case Again.**

This case was before the Courts in Philadelphia last week in a new shape. The verdict of the jury in the case it will be remembered, was not guilty, the county to pay the costs. The *Philadelphia Dispatch* says: James O'Connor, late prosecutor, claimed the little sum of $2,729 98 for costs, which he looked to the taxpayers of the city to make up; and his counsel had the temerity to ask for a rule on the other half to show cause why execution should not issue against the city for the same. Judge Allison carefully reviewed the decision in the matter, in which he went over the law questions involved very fully, and concluded as follows:

This verdict is doubtless good as it stands for some purpose, claimed the little sum of upon a re-trial of the defendants, upon the plea of insanity. But the plaintiffers was not such crimia as to warrant the jury in determining that the county shall pay the costs of the prosecution. To recognize that which has been done as binding on the county would be to open a battle ground between defendants, to that effect, to determine a question which the law says the jury shall try and determine. The taxpayer is the controller's cash to not appealed from, and this perhaps is conclusive upon the question of law involved, and if it is not satisfied with the views as expressed by us, he has a right to bring such a question before the Supreme Court for a mandamus to this Court to award him exec